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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

TO A FALSE FRIEND,

On the eve of his departure for a foreign land.

(Go world! thy slippery turns. Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose habits, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together. Who twine as 'twere in love
Inseparable, shall within this hour,
On the division of a dust, break out
To bitterest enmity. SHAKESPEARE.

I have no friends or unkind word to breathe, false friend, to thee.
It is not mine to act the part which thou hast played to me,
I have no malice now, no wish of evil on my lip,
No exigeant pool of foul revenge in which to dip.
We have been friends together once, but now those days are past;
Those halcyon days and sunny hours, they were too sweet to last.
And now there's coldness in thy glance, a cloud is on thy brow
Yet in my heart it was not so, no hope is even now,
Although the prime of thine is changed and yet I know not how.
I bend thee with a brother's love, I fondly cling to thee,
As the vine clings with its tendrils round the tall proud forest tree.
So clung that love towards a heart, this lonely heart of mine,
As thou once existence here, was linked, false friend, with thine.
But wherefore need I tell the tale, the tale thou knowest as well,
It must I will only make my breast still more tumultuous swell.
It cannot melt thy stony heart, to feel one sad regret,
And the proud eye, with haughty concerns was never moistened yet.
Enough, thy gallant vessel rides upon the dwelling wave,
Which rolls in briny waters o'er full many a brave heart's grave
Her bright sail flashes wide unfurled, wait but the breezes blow,
To bear thee to her pride away, over the heaving sea.
But to thy pride, wherever it may, after time or keeping new,
May thoughts, forgetful of my wrongs, watch o'erwhelm your thee.
Can thy steadfast form, be wrenched its strong projecting pride
To prevent thee when danger threats or wrathful foe defies.
I do not cause to say, that thou art timid as the deer,
Or that thy bold and valiant heart would quail, were danger near,
But what were mental courage, say? or what were natural power
Without the favouring aid of Heaven, in trouble's trembling hour?

* * * * * * * * * *

But though my fancy's telescope, I see thy bright bark pass,
Through the sparkling waves and dash the white foam 'neath its prow
Then speed thee on, thou gallant ship, to thy bold, fearless crew,
And may thy pathway through the deep, be broad and light and clear,
And those adieu, those fleeting friend, may it be well with thee,
And time and space, from memory's chart, blot out each thought of me.

ORCAR.

SONG.—A Wreath, a Wreath.

A wreath, a wreath—I have looked a wreath,
And mingled with roses the bells of the heath;
Each dew-dropping flower, with its tendrils of light,
Have lent to a cluster to gladden thy sight:
A wreath, a wreath—
There is nothing beneath
Can compare with the charms of this beautiful wreath.

Then, maiden, this wreath for Love, to thee
I give it—a pledge of my constancy:
How lovely you'll look, as it clasps that delicate brow,
And those dark glossy curls with their sweetest flow o
The wreath, this wreath—
O! there's nothing beneath
Sweeter Love, but thee, that resembles this wreath.

This wreath, this wreath—ah! sure you'll delay,
And its deep glowing hues be stifled away,
For lo! like our love, it will gather no hue,
Where the strong and the beautiful never may be:
This wreath, this wreath—
O! there's nothing beneath
But our hopes and our love can compare with this wreath.

Shenandoah, Va. JULET.

From the Casket.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

[CONCLUDED.]

The mass of the people of Great Britain, returned the news of peace with France, by shouts of almost maddening enthusiasm. Those, however, of every rank, who took the pains of reflecting on their minds, felt an uneasy conviction, that the calm was deceitful. The first glance showed the danger, more from what the instrument did not contain, than from what was stated in the articles. No mention of the king of Sardinia[1] of the affairs of Germany! Where were Belgium? the banks of the Rhine? Nothing of the Italian republics. The gulf yawned horrible, and from the day of signing this too remarkable treaty, opened wider its fearful mouth, and Europe was once more plunged into all the horrors of a general war.

With some abortive attempts at mediation, on the part of the young emperor Alexander, the clarm of war lowered, and was openly declared against France, by Great Britain, the 16th of May, 1803. The motto was now *Delenda est Carthago*, on both sides. After examining the evidence with some care, I cannot but regard Great Britain, as the direct aggressor: but whether aristocratically, or commercially considered, could that government without ruin, have maintained peace with France, as France was then situated?

"The treaty of Amiens consented to by the French government, to satisfy the public wish, had been on the part of England, a concession to an imperious necessity, resulting from a political condition much more disadvantageous than that of France. Yet the opposition from which this peace had been wrested, never ceased a moment to make it the text of most virulent declamations, and to represent it as alike injurious to the honour, and interests of Great Britain. Lord Grenville at the head of the opposition, and at the opening of the session of parliament, 1803, declared that this peace was more ruinous to Great Britain than could be the most disastrous war. He attacked the French government with particular violence, and depicted it as dictating with all the weight of an absolute tyranny on humiliated Europe."[2]

Whatever might have been the manner of its exercise, the power of Bonaparte was at the time of signing, and breaking the treaty of Amiens, predominant over central Europe, Italy, and the Spanish peninsula, but his military power was far less annoying to Great Britain, than was the development of the manufacturing and commercial resources of the French nation, and the assimilation of the conquered nations, to her manners, customs, and language. It was not so much the artificial boundaries, extended by the treaties of Campo Formio, Luneville and others, as that real and natural enlargement of France, offering a moral colonization of central Europe. The battles of Marengo, and Hohenlinden, were passing events, but not such were the military roads of Mounts Simplon, Cenis, and Genevre. These were permanent ligatures, which united the Rhone and Po. It was not the ambition of Bonaparte, but his genius and foresight, which wrenched the sword of Great Britain from its sea-girdle, and opened her purse to every continental power, which seconded her views. In the strife of nations, the people on both sides of the channel, followed their leaders, fought, bled, and paid as dire tribute—complained of taxes, and shouted Pitt, and Bonaparte.

Popular illusion, the resource of all minds who aspire at rule, is never an innocent weapon, which it who may; but in the hands of such a man as Bonaparte, it was the scythe of fate, cutting down all before its wide sweep. He knew its temper, and used it skilfully. In its glare his more latent designs were concealed. Perhaps no two men in their political views ever were less alike than Washington and Bonaparte; nor in all history could the latter have chosen a name more at variance with his own system, than the former. Washington died, December, 1799, and received funeral honors by order of Bonaparte, whilst acting in full opposition to the practice and precept of the American patriot; but crowds, with credulous acclaim, confounded two very dissimilar names.

"The Constitution," said Bonaparte, presenting to the people the constitutional act of the year VIII.," is founded on the true principles of representative governments; on the sacred rights of property; personal equality, and liberty. Citizens, the revolution upon the principles with which it commenced, is consummated."

Yes, no doubt it was fixed, if this proclamation had not been a deception; if this assurance that the revolution was terminated, had not been accompanied and followed by the most decided revolutionary measures; by the condemnation and exile of upwards of three hundred citizens; the establishment, by the supreme chief, of special tribunals to judge on political charges; the suppression of several public journals, by a simple decree of the First Consul; and the subjection of those left in existence, to the censure of the police—a censure, the harbinger to that on all works offered for publication.

The First Consul dreaded not less the theory than the practice of liberty. Speculative ideas were, in his eyes, almost as criminal as open conspiracy against his power. He re-organised the Institute in order to suppress the class of the moral and political sciences. It is well known that he had an insuperable aversion against what he called ideology. His acts were, therefore, the natural effects of his sentiments, and of his system. It is the very essence of despotism, to have a full and perfect confidence in itself. What it wills is right because it has willed. The despot thinks himself sufficiently enlightened when he is sufficiently strong; and feels and expresses profound disdain for all information and advice which comes from the people. It is not under such a government that can be preserved any institution destined to developpe all the higher faculties of the human understanding, or to propagate and render popular the great art of meliorating political society.

Can any reader fail to pause and reflect on the gross blindness of nations. "Mr. Pitt was determined to employ all the resources of England (Great Britain) to overthrow the revolutionary despotism which the First Consul was endeavoring to establish in France."[3]

Thus was the world presented with the singular spectacle of two men involving eighty or one hundred millions of people in deadly strife, and each acting upon precisely the same principle. Bonaparte exerting the resources of a master mind, to silence all popular interference in public affairs, forgetting that popular breath had warmed him into life;—and William Pitt, acting in action the entire power of Great Britain to crush this same *revolutionary* despotism, which the First Consul was endeavoring to establish in France. The *people* were set in opposition by these prime movers, to destroy the power of the same people; to even express their opinion in the sanguinary contest in which they were engaged. Let us, however, reverse the picture, and examine whether the successful despot or the people themselves are in most cases most inveterate enemies to civil liberty.

When Bonaparte was received in the Luxemburg palace, on his return from dictating the peace of Campo-Formio, Talleyrand said on the occasion, "Far from dreading what has been called his ambition, I feel a presentiment that *we may*, at a future time, have to solicit him to *draw us from the seductions of retreat. Entire France must be free: perhaps he* (Bonaparte) will be the only one who will not be so—such is his destiny." And when declared Consul, a deputy, Garat, made the following observation, "That influence which by his name and glory, Bonaparte will exercise over every name and mind, will be at the same time a powerful support to the action of the government, and a limit to the extension of executive power. Again, this barrier will be the more stable, as it will not be in the constitution, (Charte) but in the heart—even in the passions of a great man." To such sentiments the crowd shouted, amen! and can we now wonder at the consequences.

"Talleyrand," observes a French writer, "felt the hand of a future master, and caressed *it* in advance. Talleyrand was not himself deceived in regard to the ambition of Bonaparte; but he aided to deceive the nation—he was a premeditated accomplice of the eventual usurpation."[4]

Is not this accusation too personal and too severe? Was it not as much a proof of foresight as of subserviency? If Talleyrand knew Bonaparte, he seems to have also known the people of France. I may repeat the words of one of my guides in this review, "We have dwelt the longer on this epoch, because it was truly that in which Bonaparte commenced his influence over the civilization of his age; it was the time when all the noble ideas of liberty and independence, the glorious principles of 1789, excepting, perhaps, equality in the eye of the law, and in the payment of taxes, stifled in some, compromitted by others, were borne away in the delirium inspired by splendid actions, blinding the people as well as individuals. The whole genius of Bonaparte stood revealed. What followed was only the development of the first thought of absolute monarchy, conceived in secret, no doubt, on the very day he first clothed himself in the amaranthine consular robe; and openly avowed when he exchanged the crown of laurel for the double diadem, and quit the glorious name of BONAPARTE, for the imperial title of *Napoleon*."

We may smile at the folly of mere rage. The most inveterate and blind enemies of this man to this hour carefully avoid giving him the name of Napoleon, but in the excess of their wrath, designate him Bonaparte. That is, the Scotts, Southeys, and their imitators, deny him a name on the list of Cæsars, Basils, Constantines, and the balance of that herd of emperors, whose names and titles alone preserve them from deserved oblivion, and designate him by a name he has engraven too deep to be ever removed from the columns of human history. What would be our opinion of a writer, who would from sheer malice, refuse the title of General, but write the simple name Washington? If Bonaparte could have clearly perceived, and duly appreciated the value of diadems and sceptres, and imperial titles, he might now better deserve to be named with, and in the same simple and awful manner as "Washington" is named. He might have made "Bonaparte" a title above all price.

But with every deduction, however, when compared with the kings and emperors his contemporaries in Europe, either as Bonaparte or Napoleon, he towers a demigod. He did in a few years what his competitors and their ancestors had been doing for ages. Their wretched trifling was brought into most humiliating contrast with the vast and magnificent designs of the Emperor of France. In one thing only were Napoleon and his trembling neighbor monarchs similar. They were of accord in their hatred of popular government; and with all his superiority, Napoleon became the dupe and victim of the aristocracy of Europe, from an anxious but a naturally abortive desire to be received into that body. We may weep over the errors of such a genius, but the lesson is too invaluable to be neglected. Let us therefore advance along the stream of his eventful life.

"The empire was established on the 18th of May, 1804. All the generous efforts which had given immortal lustre to the commencement of the revolution, and all the noble blood which had been shed were lost to France. Napoleon alone had gathered the fruit, and he alone had made it his property. Another step was to give a popular and even divine sanction to this usurpation on the rights of the people. To the suffrages of three millions of people, that of the Deity was to be added; and in the temples the voice of adulation was raised to pronounce Napoleon as the elected of heaven, the Lord's anointed; and to found a new empire, the Gothic base of divine right was rebuilt expressly for the occasion.—The people quietly fluated with the current: and in the utter abandonment of her rights, which France seemed to have voluntarily made, the national dignity was so far forgotten, that it was despoiled of the poor privilege of choosing a master, even should the one it had now submitted to die without heirs. The adopted son of Napoleon was called to the succession of the hereditary throne. Such dispositions could not be otherwise than disgusting to the people, an effect Napoleon foresaw, and for which he made provision, with his natural and never failing ability. At the moment of performing this exorbitant act of power, he took care to show that its exercise was in favor of a man that France would itself have adopted, and a man whose talents and services were adequate guarantees to his country. Eugene Beauharnais was placed before the nation as the adopted son of Napoleon. Another article of these imperial constitutions deserves remark, as exhibiting the talent with which the Emperor could flatter the public opinion without making the smallest sacrifice. This was in confiding to the nation the education of the heir apparent, whilst at the same time retaining the sole direction to himself. Whilst, however, conceding by words to public opinion, executive acts were daily more and more menacing to public right."

Could Great Britain or other cabinets of Europe have comprehended their relative situation with France, and the real internal condition of the latter, war ought to have been the very last resource, and peace maintained if possible. Had France been then left to repel there is every reason to support the conclusion, that Napoleon could not have for any great length of time preserved his extraordinary and unnatural position. From every continental document in my hands, friendly or adverse, it appears that the French Emperor sincerely desired peace, and made overtures in good faith to Great Britain, Prussia, and Austria. The policy at that time was peace, but the temper was war. Austria, notwithstanding all that has been said of the power of some of her neighbors, has been the great counterpoise of central Europe since the sixteenth century. If that monarchy had wisely remained neutral, it is not probable that Great Britain would have risked a breach of the treaty of Amiens, and though Austria did not, indeed, at once enter the lists with the former against France, her ultimate aid was calculated upon, and the dependence was not illusory.

Whilst exerting all the resources of diplomacy to preserve peace, and whilst the temporising policy of Austria and Russia were rapidly changing to open hostility, the respective talents of the parties were in an imminent manner shown in their preparations for war. All was order, promptness, and tactics, in the most improved form, on the side of France. Unity of plan, and even individual preparation to meet the dreadful adversary they were provoking, was wanting on the side of the enemies of Napoleon.

A threatened invasion of England, whether seriously intended or not, was a prodigious advantage to France. A powerful army was formed on the Channel, and compelled Great Britain to maintain a most expensive maritime and land force. Between signing the treaty of Amiens, and the beginning of 1804, Napoleon gave powerful moral arms to his adversaries, by the exiling of Moreau, and putting the Duke d'Enghein to death. The blood of the latter seemed to stream before the eyes of all Europe. The Emperor Alexander, took the lead in making the most severe reflections on and protest against the manner of seizing and sacrificing the young prince. Recriminations became frequent and excessively violent between Russia and France. The press of Great Britain teemed with every invective a language rich in terms of criminality could supply. The war between France and Great Britain, marked as it was by features becoming an age of barbarism, was unprecedented of any event which could even by its *eclat* console the mind for the misery produced; but the scene rapidly shifted, and presented war on a scale of immensity never before known in modern Europe.

Great Britain succeeded to form another coalition into which Austria and Russia entered.—No event could be more propitious to Napoleon. In the summer of 1805, the Austrian armies took the field, amounting to ninety thousand men, and commanded by the Archdukes Ferdinand and John, and General Mack.

Their menaces, personal abuse, and now the gigantic preparations of his numerous enemies, roused the lion completely. He brought into requisition the whole activity of his genius, and of the admirably organised physical force at his disposal. He rejected the deceptive offer of mediation from Russia, and turned the whole force of his mind towards the continental war. He received in the morning the arrival of Admiral Villeneuve, in a port of Spain, and saw at a glance, that his plan of invading England was now abortive. He saw the immense expenses of his fleet and flotilla lost for an indefinite time,—perhaps forever; and yet, it was then, in a moment of agitation which would have deprived almost any other man of the powers of correct judgment, that he traced one of the most admirable plans of a campaign, that any conqueror could have devised in his coolest moments.—Without stop or hesitation he dictated the entire plan of the campaign of Austerlitz. The departure of the whole body of the army from Hanover and Holland, to the western and southern confines of France; the order of the marches; their duration; the places of divergence and reunion of the columns; the surprise and attacks on the enemy; and the divers movements of that enemy—all was foreseen, provided for, and victory assured under every hypothesis. Such were the masterly arrangements and vast foresight of the original plan, that on a line of departure of six hundred miles, and on lines of operation of nine hundred miles, the primitive indications were performed daily, and from place to place to Munich. Beyond that capital, the lines indicated were partially changed, but the places were reached, and the whole design carried forward to full consummation. Such were the astonishing military talents of the man, as terrible to the enemies of France by the power of his genius, as to his fellow citizens by the force of his despotism.[5]

Twenty days had scarcely passed from the opening of the campaign, when Napoleon occupied Vienna, the capital of Austria. That city was taken by the French, November 13th. The number and rapidity of his victories, must have astonished Napoleon himself, and his generals, yet they were the natural results of unity of action against a coalition. To meet the most consummate general of his age with a disposable force of more than half a million, and in that force a crowd of men, superior in every quality requisite in war to the commanders opposed to them, Austria had an army numerically inferior, and still more deficient to the order, foresight, commissariate, and confidence in itself, which gives life and soul to any military force. To command this lifeless mass, was sent two young archdukes, and general Mack. The only general at the disposal of the coalition whose military capacity fitted him in any manner for such a crisis, the Archduke Charles, was employed in Italy. The Russians, on whom so much depended, had not reached the borders of Silesia, when Napoleon occupied Schœnbrun. The imperial family fled; and the wrecks of the Austrian army passed the advancing Russians, who, under the command of Alexander in person, at length reached Austerlitz, where, in junction with the Emperor of Austria, on December 2d, 1805, another most brilliant triumph was given to Napoleon.

Of eighty-two thousand men composing the combined army on the field of Austerlitz, ten thousand were left dead; and, including wounded, prisoners, and dispersed corps, the entire loss exceeded half the army. Eighty pieces of cannon, with nearly the whole material of the Russians, their baggage wagons, &c. fell to the conquerors. These were, however, the mere physical fruits of the victory. The coalition was not dissolved, but broken. The Emperor of Austria found it necessary to make affort to save his crown; but that effort exhibitede contrast of the two men. Reposing confiantly on the generosity of Napoleon, Francis Hadvanced personally to the *bivouac*, where he fad, and was courteously received by his conquor, at a camp fire. As soon as Francis dismound from his horse, Napoleon advanced to meet an, and inviting him to enter his poor lodging, alingly apologised for its deficiency in accomodation, by observing, "Sire, I receive you in the only palace I have inhabited for two months."

The treaty of Presburg, signed on the 26th of December, closed the war with Aust. The Emperor Alexander, under the protecm of an armistice, was permitted to retire with the remains of his army.

Under the outward exhibition of the most perfect politeness and even cordiality, Napoleon neglected no part of the fruits of his unqualled campaign. By the treaty of Presburg the ancient state of Venice, comprising Dalmtia and Albania, were ceded to Italy. The principality of Eichstadt, part of the former bishoric of Nassau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyol; all the Austrian possessions in Swabia, in to Brissgaw, and Ortenaw, were divided between the Elector of Bavaria, the Duke of Wurtenberg, and Duke of Baden; the two former rised to the rank of kings. The Austrian powers Italy was utterly obliterated.

Without making allowance for a shrot least of fatuity, the conduct of Prussia in 1805, is utterly inexplicable. Far from being in good intelligence with France, even before the campaign which crushed Austria and humbled Russ, the King of Prussia recriminated, but avoid open hostilities until left alone; since, in a consut with Napoleon in Germany, a British alliane was of no serious avail. Though the Napoles of the cabinet was far indeed from equalling the Napoleon of the field, yet in either situatin he was immeasurably superior to any of his royal or imperial competitors. An immense army in Germany, and the formation in that country of a new combination, the Confederatio of the Rhine, gave to Napoleon the actual command; and yet waiting till all this was fully effected, Frederic William III. at length enterc the lists against the preponderating power, and he result answered fully to the madness of the wempt.

The Prussian monarch commenced is hostile measures, by sending an ultimatum to Napoleon, the first article of which was, "*That all the French troops should repass the Rhine.*" This document was received by the French Emperor at his head quarters at Ramberg, the 7th of October, and the volcano exploded under the feet of the King of Prussia. The Confederation of the Rhine had been formed July 12th, 1805; and by the abdication of Francis II. the German empire terminated, August 6th, of the same year. Under these circumstances, the Prussian defiance was thrown at the feet of Napoleon, and taken up with more than his usual activity. "The first hostilities took place on the 9th of October; and in less than one month, the Prussian monarchy had literally ceased to exist. How piercing must have been the regret of that queen whose beauty and courage, enthusiasm and devotion to the cause, seemed to secure a brilliant result!—But neither the men nor the times were such as were requisite to give triumph to a crowned Armida; and in an age where mere valor itself was subjected to positive calculation, chivalric exploitsm could only serve to accelerate the catastrophe."

The Prussian army, composed of two hundred and thirty thousand choice troops, fully disciplined and equipped; with a cuvary reputed the best in Europe, a numerous and well served artillery—the whole of this imposing force was shattered on the field of Jena. The Prussians on this eventful day lost more than forty thousand men in killed wounded and prisoners, with two hundred and sixty pieces of cannon. But it was not their troops dead or prisoners, the loss of their generals or their cannon, which rendered Jena so fatal to the Prussians, the fatal loss was that of a spirit of invincibility—the name of Frederic once pronounced with somnch of pride and national glory, now excited shame and regret. Prussia for a season disappeared from the light of great European states.

"At the end of 1806 all northern Germany and northern Prussia, Poland with the exception of Konigsburg, Stralsund and Colberg were subjected to the French arms: Hesse, Brunswick, Hanover, Oldenberg, and Mecklenburg with the Hanseatic ports were in the power of Napoleon. The Elector of Saxony raised to the rank of a king joined the confederation of the Rhine.

All these vast though rapid changes, were made and confirmed before the Russian troops sent by Alexander to the aid of his imprudent ally, had reached the German frontier. The fame of the disasters at Jena and Auerstadt, forced the Russians to retreat precipitately over the Vistula. Their active and dreadful enemy was soon on their rear, and successively beaten at Czarnowo, Mohrungen, Pultusk, and Golymin, it was only in January, 1807, they obtained a momentary respite from an adversary weary with victory.

Military operations were resumed in the spring and the splendid victory at Friedland obliterated, the effects of a previous check at Eylau, and Konigsburg, Neiss, Glatz, and Kosel quickly surrendered to the French, and the ruins of the Russian army took refuge in a position behind the Niemen.

The real power of Napoleon was now at its utmost height, though the ensuing six years were productive of splendid victories, the real strength of his empire, declined from the Treaty of Tilsit. That remarkable convention was signed July 7th, 1807.

With all these immense continental operations of war and diplomacy which placed all Germany, Poland, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and France, under the direct or indirect control of one man; that man regarded Great Britain as his most implacable, as she was the most inaccessible of his enemies. While at Berlin, Great Britain in effect suggested to Napoleon the adoption of a system which the war had naturally commenced, but which was now formally introduced as a part of belligerent policy. May 16th, 1806, the British Government declared all the ports from Brest to the Elbe in a state of blockade, and this measure was met by Napoleon by the adoption of the continental system. The British Government and writers have vied with each other in their abuse of Napoleon for acting on their own suggestion, but the former were instigated by motives which were powerful as the danger. Of all the measures adopted by the French emperor during the fourteen years in which his talents and fortune enabled him to rule continental Europe, the most durable in its effects was the Continental system. He expected effects, however, before the causes could operate, and by too violently pressing forward in his designs shaked the prejudices of mankind, and sapped his own personal power at the same time and by the same means, he undermined the commerce of Great Britain.

The Treaty of Tilsit, as we have already observed, carried the real greatness of Napoleon to its utmost height, and the Treaty of Tilsit was the sandy base of his ultimate ruin. Victorious over Austria, Prussia and Russia, the restoration of Poland depended on his mandate. Every sound principle of policy, every feeling of humanity, and the almost undivided opinion of enlightened men in western Europe called for this noble act of magnanimity—But I have had another occasion to give the opinion which I now venture to repeat, that no part of the character of Napoleon admitted the formation of any design, however beneficial to even his own powers, that in any manner depended on popular will.—His powers of combination were almost superhuman, therefore he was truly formidable as a general, but naturally isolated in thought his mind had nothing of cruelty, and little of sympathy. He neither hated, nor loved his species, therefore used mankind collectively and individually as machines. If the fortune of war had placed William Pitt, or any member of the Royal Family of Great Britain in his power, they would have met courteous treatment: the fortune of war delivered him into British power, and he was sent to languish and die in St. Helena.—But we return to close his meteor course.

The victor over the Russians and Prussians, the dictator at Tilsit saw the necessity of placing a barrier against Russia; forgot Poland, felt himself gliding into the sanctuary of European aristocracy, and rested content with the protestations of Alexander. The roads and streets were almost too crowded on his return to France to admit the passage of himself and escort. Covered with laurels, the shout of triumph echoed to his car long before he reached Paris. The voice of truth and cool reason were lost in the din of his reception in France. But if stifled then, and for some years afterwards, stern and mute, the severe genius of history that immortal monitor, has pronounced at length on a pompous prosperity departed.

The laurels gained in war, were metamorphosed into arms against the liberty of the people. These conquests over popular rights were decisive. The Tribunate was abolished. Hereditary titles were created; and right of primogeniture instituted, and every exertion used to restore to vigor this gothic superstition of birth, the worthy companion of Divine right, and the hacknied support of absolute monarchy. In fine, the criminal code, with the abolition of the grand and nullity of the petit jury, was formed by imperial prefects and attorneys, re-establishing special courts, as justly reprobated in France.—The University of France, which ought to have been relieved from antiquated routine, and constituted to give instruction worthy of the regenerated principles of 1789—and also put on a level with the enlightened principles of the age, was now so modelled as to give to the government the monopoly of public instruction. This dreadful abuse is yet perpetrated in France. Let who will reign, it appears, that to have the education of youth under the direct influence of government, is too great an advantage to be relinquished.

Both as a military leader and civil magistrate, there was either a secret power which prompted him onwards, or an uneasy restlessness in his own genius, which precluded all rest or stay in his measures. Contemporaneous with the treaty of Tilsit, war was determined on with both Spain and Portugal. "The Peninsular War," formed a fearful episode in the history of Napoleon.—Though the most dreadful accusations against this conqueror followed every measure of his life, every odious charge were combined to criminate his attack on the two peninsular kingdoms. To justify his measures retaliatory manifestos recriminated on the courts of Spain and Portugal.—Whichever party was the aggressor, the horrid scenes at Madrid will be long remembered. We may be permitted to remark that if passion pronounces the attempt of Napoleon as one of mad ambition, cool reason will enquire into the causes, and take into consideration the immense connexion in the designs of Napoleon, and must find political motives in justification though condemned on principles of morality.

The court of Portugal fled before the tempest and retired to their vast domains in America.—The emperor of France had long before declared that the Bourbon family at Naples should reign no longer, and now pronounced a similar denunciation against the house of Braganza, and the French armies poured into the peninsula; but history has recorded no other instance where all the boasted resources of human foresight so completely failed. It may also be remarked that blind partiality alone can deny that phrenzied ambition must have prevailed over the once gigantic understanding of Napoleon. His brother was called and seated on the throne of Spain and the Indies; ceding to his sister the crown of the Two Sicilies. Another sister was put into possession of the government of Tuscany. An imperial army occupied Rome, and to the infant son of the king of Holland was given the grand Duchy of Berg. Another brother of Napoleon was this same king of Holland—and again another was king of Westphalia.

Amid these scenes of unprecedented prosperity, where the ancient dynasties seemed sinking before the rising fortunes of his family, the Spanish war began to excite very unpleasant anticipations. The horizon towards Vienna began also again to lower. British armies entered into the peninsula. Still the star of Napoleon shone resplendent. He met Alexander of Russia at Erfurth, and for three weeks the arbiters of continental Europe, in the midst of the music and songs of feasting and rejoicing, and expressions of mutual regard, appeared to be increasing the ties formed at Tilsit.

From the festivities of Erfurth, Napoleon rapidly traversed France and appeared in Madrid. Every thing fell or yielded in his presence.—The influence of Great Britain at Vienna, however, found means to hasten his return to Paris.

The emperor of Austria opened the campaign as usual on the offensive. He invaded Bavaria, and his armies rushed into Italy and Poland.—But Napoleon sought the Austrians not on their wings but centre. The grand army swept down the Danube, and Eckmuhl and Wagram illustrated the genius and arms of France; and to another peace of Presburg, were added the trophies of the defeat of the English at Flushing; the creation of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort and the union of the Vallis, Holland and the Hanseatic towns to the French empire.

In every country at all times there are men who view the present with the severe eye of the past, and with such men, Napoleon invariably made himself an object of intense censure on every triumphal return to Paris. The crowd who acclaimed were not all blind admirers. The fire which illuminated the houses, streets, and public places, exposed also the deep mourning robes of civil Liberty. Twenty years had scarcely passed over the ruins of the Bastile, when the doors of numerous state prisons grated on the ears of those whom imperial vengeance could not legally reach. Tyranny which sometimes finds it convenient to dissimulate, had on this occasion, the hardihood to establish by a decree these fortresses raised for oppression.—New Prevotal courts, with powers above appeal, were created by the simple act of imperial will. Censorship on the press, organized on a more extensive and vexatious plan, enveloping in arbitrary dispositions every thing which could aid in the propagation of thought, from the genius of the writer to the founder of types. And to complete this treme of despotism, the promulgation of the Penal Code gave a legislative sanction to every severity, and to all the suspicions of tyranny.

With all their boasted reason, it is much safer to disgust the good sense than to shock the feelings of mankind. One of the great though less apparent causes of the rapid and extraordinary rise of Napoleon, was his marriage with Madame Beauharnais. This admirable woman, against whom even foreign calumny was silent, exemplary as a wife, and at once dignified and condescending as the empress Josephine, had given but one cause of complaint to her second husband—she had by him no children. Her son Eugene, had been adopted by his step-father, but what are the ties of nature when opposed to ambition? They are as the trembling leaf before the whirlwind. "He must have a son to crown his prosperity; a son to receive not only the vast heritage of his power, but also the sparks of his genius and the secret clue to his mighty designs. Napoleon sought the alliance of a crowned head, and used every means to give the colours of profound policy to a union, which was in effect, a weakness or an error, (or a crime.) Josephine descended from a throne, which while she occupied, her inexhaustible goodness secured recollections far above what could have been inspired by high birth. An arch duchess, Maria Louisa, took the place of Josephine, and on March 20th, 1811, was born the only child of Napoleon, the now duke of Reichstadt.

Two years passed after the last treaty of Presburg, during which the peace of continental Europe was only disturbed by the war of Spain, continued with varying success on both sides.—The emperor employed this season of leisure to consolidate his power at home, and to prepare more effectually for the establishment of that universal monarchy, to which in appearance he was hastening with rapid strides. His struggle of life and death with Great Britain was prolonged. Several naval battles were ruinous to the French marine; the whole colonies of France were lost; but above all her other means of annoyance, the money of Great Britain gave such efficiency to her intrigues, and increase to her power, as justly to alarm France on her danger from Great Britain. Napoleon was irritated at the obstacles opposed by Russia to his continental system. In this case as in all his policy, this man was deficient in his knowledge of man as a feeling being, and utterly over calculated the extent to which despotic power can operate. The alliance, or at least peaceful commercial relations, were in the then condition of Europe, absolutely requisite to both Great Britain and Russia. To have enforced a rigid continental system would have no doubt cost Alexander his crown, but Napoleon, seeing every thing yielding to his will in western, naturally considered Alexander equally master in eastern Europe, therefore regarded him as an accomplice with Great Britain. Promises made at Tilsit and reiterated at Erfurth, were now made cause of war against Russia.

The preparations were on a scale suitable to the magnitude of the design, and 500,000 men were put in motion to compel Russia to submission. Precautions of diplomacy were not neglected. In February 1812, a treaty was entered into between France and Russia to guarantee their actual possessions. The 13th of March the national guard received a new organization, and the first class evidently destined to active service. On the 24th of March, a treaty of mutual guarantee, connected the two empires of France and Austria, and on the 28th the former stipulations between France and the Swiss Cantons were renewed. Thus all had the semblance of security over Germany and Poland. Why was Rome in her early and victorious age never betrayed by her allies? Because Rome scrupulously respected the national feelings and never trusted her allies too far. In this Russian war, nothing but underrating success could save Napoleon from ruin; and ruined he would have been in the ensuing year unless saved by a miracle, if not a shingle of Moscow had been burned. All the ground behind him from the Rhine to the Niemen was hostile—deadly hostile.

The war burst, and Smolensko and Moskwa saw the accustomed prodigies of the grand army. Two and a half months were scarcely past since the French eagles took wing from the banks of the Niemen, when they hovered over the Kremlin.

Here terminated the prosperity of Napoleon. The burning of Moscow gave the signal of his ruin. Deceived by the hope of a negociation, to enter into which it would have been the height of stupidity on the part of Russia; a precious period was lost, and the bones of two hundred thousand brave men were scattered along the lengthened route of a retreat, the description of which after ages will tremble to read.

Such were still, however, his personal popularity and military talents, that, though driven over the Rhine, he appeared in Germany early in the spring of 1813, penetrated into Saxony with 250,000 men, and supported his former fame in the three fields of Lutzen, Baritzen, and Dresden:—but with these three victories the good fortune of Napoleon departed never to return.

The next day after the memorable victory at Dresden was rendered remarkable by an on heard of act of tyranny. The declaration that the trial by jury was annulled by a senatorial decree, and enjoining the court of appeals, (cour de cassation,) to return the accused before another court of assize which pronounced judgment without the intervention of a jury.

Notwithstanding the incredible success of the campaign of 1813, obtained against 500,000 soldiers by half their number, desertion had become contagious, and one royal ally after another quit the standards of France. The triple alliance at Toeplitz was the result of the unfortunate affairs of Gros-Beeren, Katzbach and Culm, fatal compensations for the last blaze of glory at Dresden. The emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, prince royal of Sweden, (Bernadotte,) with the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Great Britain, met at Trachenburg in Silesia to concert the plan of operations.

In the latter part of the campaign of 1813, the allied armies amounted to upwards of eight hundred thousand men, under the best generals then in the world out of France. The most dangerous opponent of Napoleon was Blucher, who commanded the army of Silesia near one hundred thousand strong. With all his tactics the French emperor was unable to succeed in his attempt to bring the old *elcee* of Frederic II. to a separate battle. With that burning enthusiasm which the presence of Napoleon never had yet failed to enkindle, he appeared near Dresden, followed by the *elite* of his army. Confidence and joy rose in every heart. The presence of a single man served as a counterpoise to the menacing and innumerable columns which carried with them rapine and death. The gallantry of the French, rendered steady and desperate by the consciousness, that they now fought for safety, and that if defeated, ruin irretrievable must follow. The columns advanced, and if possible, outdid all the former days of Napoleon. His young and ardent soldiers were not the veterans of Italy, Marengo, Jena, Austerlitz, and Borodino, but the fame of those fields where their fathers fought and fell, gave to those young heroes prowess we might say superhuman, for it is only in very rare instances where man is capable of such prodigious efforts. "The thirst of victory and contempt of death, carried those young soldiers to the utmost limits of bravery. The enemy was crushed, driven from every position, and the emperor surrounded by acclamations long and loud entered Dresden."

This last splendid victory of Napoleon was remarkable in an extraordinary manner, for the presence of two generals in the ranks of the enemies of France. Frenchmen, whose fame and fortunes rose in the armies of France. Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, and since became monarch of that kingdom, was elevated from the rank of Marshal of France. His new political position gave him plausible excuse, perhaps compelled him to contend with his countrymen headed by Napoleon. For Moreau, no sufficient excuse has ever, or ever can be given. If a man of sense, and that he was so eminently is notorious, he must have known that if Napoleon was a despot, so was every monarch opposed to him.—He plead a defective excuse to do an act which personal hatred no doubt instigated. He fell in battle, was buried with the hollow grief of foreigners and execrations of his own countrymen. Thus perished the hero of Hohenlinden.

Sad and painful are the feelings with which we read the residue of the life of this illustrious genius, for whatever may have been his faults, we cannot without regret see him sinking under men who had his faults without a tythe of his grand, noble, and even sublime redeeming qualities. We give the closing scenes from the pen of one of his fellow countrymen, who, with ourselves, admired his talents and wept over his errors and final fate.

"The *Battle of Nations*, as it was aptly called, before Leipsic, totally ruined the French army, and opened the frontiers of France on all sides. Far from sinking under misfortune, the boldness and despotic measures of Napoleon increased with danger. From the Legislative body he demanded men and money; that body demanded redress for grievances, and were dismissed, their hall of meeting closed, and men and money raised without their concurrence. This was one of the last acts of the government of Napoleon; and the actual situation perfectly characteristic.

"The courage of five members of the Commissioners of the Legislative body has been much praised, nor do we seek to lessen their merit, such moral courage was too rare at that time to permit us to refuse it due justice. We cannot, however, repress the observation that the courage of the Deputies would have shown with more lustre, and have been perhaps more usefully exerted, it exhibited in the face of good fortune.—With such a character as that of Napoleon, it was too evident, that it was not on the day of reverse that resistance of such a nature could obtain any thing from him in the case before us, the mistimed opposition weakened uselessly, without even promising advantage to their country, now pressed and menaced on all sides.

"Napoleon decided to struggle against adversity with unshrinking obstinacy (*obstination.*) At Prague he refused to accept for France the limits of the Rhine and the Al

individual influence. Such influence when exerted on masses in the direction of their tendance, produces frequently, most astonishing acceleration; but the very same influence would in vain exhaust itself, if exerted to arrest the course, much less reverse the direction along which the mass of society is moving. Napoleon Bonaparte seized the helm and hurried the vessel on to wreck and ruin. Could he have reversed its course or anchored in a fathomless ocean?

Without attempting to plead excuse for any breach of human rights, it is safe to say, the fame of Napoleon Bonaparte has been exalted by those who have taken his place; his errors have became venial by comparison. Combined Europe succeeded to sap his power, and those who bent the knee to him in the days of his grandeur, tore him from his wife and child, and exiled him on a distant Atlantic Island. They boasted of having delivered Europe, and the unreflecting crowd believed the insolent boast.—But what have they actually done? Why some of the loudest voices have been raised against the right of suffrage, within less than one year past. Another revolution has driven an imbecile Bourbon from the throne into exile, and filled his place with another Bourbon. Has the liberty of Europe gained by the change?—Slightly, if at all—and is not the incumbent trembling at the name of the son of Napoleon? There is no man at all versed in the history of Europe, but must know the sinister effect on France produced by Italian and Austrian queens. In this reflection there is no personal allusion, for the injury in few cases emanated from individual character. But controlling as Austrian influence has been on France, perhaps the most decisive blow is to be yet struck, and the name of Napoleon, or what would be still more effective, the genius of Bonaparte, once more put into action.

MARK BANCROFT.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

MEXICO AS SHE IS.

Extract of a letter from the West, dated April 6.

"My advices from the city of Mexico are only to the first of February. You will probably have received, by this time, considerably later news from Vera Cruz; but, it may be, not so authentic or minute.

You will recollect, that ST. ANNA, in his manifesto justifying his hostility to the existing Mexican administration, declared his sole object was to effect the dismissal of the ministry; or, at least, he would be satisfied with that event. He charges them with being faithless to the Republic, and denies that he aspires to put himself at the head of the government. ST. ANNA, I consider a patriot of good intentions, and of undoubted abilities, especially as a military chieftain. Whether his success would effect a better state of things in Mexico, than at present exists, is somewhat doubtful. The condition of society in that interesting country still remains lamentable. It may be traced to the system of civil and religious misrule, which, prior to the revolution, had uninterrupted dominion over the people for three centuries. Never were effects from such causes more strongly depicted, than in the character of that people. Very little confidence is to be placed in their integrity. Their destitution of a proper sense of moral and legal restraints is proverbial. The government necessarily partakes of the infection of this universal moral disease. It is too true, that the main avenue of approach to any man, however elevated his station, in a cause however just, is by some species or other of bribery. And it is just as common there to say, that a particular cause has been gained, or a particular measure effected, by bribing the judge, or the legislator, or the minister of state, as with us to avow the fee given to a lawyer. The right of trial by jury is not allowed, except in cases affecting the liberty of the press; and all criminal and civil actions are tried by the judge. It is not uncommon for a rich man, in a cause too iniquitous to obtain a decision in his favor, to pay the judge an annual salary not to decide against him. A certain Count has paid, in a succession of years, twenty thousand dollars, to avoid the payment of a debt originally amounting to only two thousand dollars, due to a poor woman. The Governor of a province or state, supposed to be the richest man in the world, having a silver mine capable of producing half a million dollars per month, pays the judges five thousand dollars a month to keep in prison his son-in-law, an English merchant, who ran away with his daughter and married her; an offence, it is true, against the laws of the country, but seldom rigorously punished. The English gentleman has been for two years in close confinement in the common jail of Mexico, and will probably die there; his wife, in the mean time, being immured in a convent. No change of men in power could, therefore, at once produce any decided amelioration of morals or principle. Yet ST. ANNA is one of the best among the Mexicans, and I believe that his success is generally desired among the people.

The existing executive government consists of BUSTAMENTE, the Vice President, who is a mere soldier of fortune, and is said to be a dunce. ALAMAN, Secretary of State, who is, in fact, the government, has some talent and information, having seen something of the world, travelled and resided in both England and France, and been a member of the Cortes in Spain from Mexico. He speaks English well, and is a pleasant man. FACIX, the Secretary of War, is a young man, who was unknown in the war of the revolution, and is said to be without merit. MANGINO, Secretary of the Treasury, is called *the honest man of the administration*, and has the reputation of possessing more good feeling than good sense. ESPINOSA, the minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs, is an *old granny*. The government could not exist a day without ALAMAN, who is its life and soul. It is to be regretted that his known devotion to money renders his integrity questionable, and that his want of candour has deprived him of general confidence. Such is the administration whose downfall is desired by ST. ANNE.

Every change may prove, in a small degree, salutary; and with a government comparatively free, though unsettled, the Mexicans will, in time, rise to the dignity of an established moral and enlightened republic. That country, so fine in itself, rendered a wilderness, for so many centuries, by the withering influence of Spanish despotism, must become, under the reviving and invigorating reign of liberty and law, the garden of the new world

The present ministers tendered their resignations late in January; but the President, under the advice of the congress, then in session, refused to receive them. Of course they will not be dismissed. No alternative, therefore, is left to ST. ANNA, but to maintain his ground. If he were to give it up, his life would pay the forfeit for his revolt. He is so strongly entrenched, and has such an exclusive command of the public revenue drawn from out towns, that he can set the government at defiance; and whether he may be in sufficient force to march to the capital or not, he must so cripple those in power, as either to compel them to yield to his demands, or to give up the government to him and his friends. This they will not do, as long as they can possibly avoid it. The contest may be a protracted one. Should General ALVAREZ, another popular and able general, near Acapulco, take up arms in favor of ST. ANNA, the two united would be able to carry the army with them, and with it the command of the whole country.

Gen. ST. ANNA was to march out of Vera Cruz about the first of February, for the purpose of attacking the government forces, which were stationed at Arizava and Jalapa. The general opinion began to be, that an entire desertion of the government troops would take place on the approach of St. Anna, and that he would easily triumph. His military reputation and great popularity with the army seem to have authorised this conclusion. Three of the strongest states in the union had seconded his movement; and it was believed that he would be sustained by most of the states, even by that of Mexico itself.—Indeed, the opinion of many was, that the government was, in effect, already overthrown. Bustamente, the President, was marshalling and exercising his troops at the capital, consisting of about five thousand, as if he were determined to fight for his office. Still, it was supposed, that there would be little or no bloodshed in battle. Most of the best commanders are with St. Anna. The superiority of military talent is great with him. He must prevail.

Although there will be little loss of life in battle, a fearful judgment awaits those in power. They have had no mercy, during their reign, on their enemies; and they will probably receive none. GUERRERO VICTORIA, the brother of the first President, and a long list of patriots, were put to death by them; and St. Anna has publicly declared, and the writers for the newspapers demand, that he will take off the heads of all those who executed such bloody vengeance on his friends.

You are aware that the winter in Mexico is short and mild, nearly as warm as our summer. It is considered over by the first of January. On the 20th of last January, spring was rapidly advancing. My correspondent writes, that "the trees were putting forth their leaves; the flowers were in bloom; the birds singing around him, and the farmers ploughing and sowing." All the fashion of the city of Mexico were promenading the streets, gaily dressed, without any covering on their heads, till late at night, enjoying the mild and refreshing air, under the light of the brightest moon he had ever seen. The atmosphere was so pure and cloudless, that the moon gave a light superior to that of the sun in countries where vapours and clouds intercept its rays. A Mexican might say, that "the moon is twice as big in his country as it is in England."

My heart bounds at the idea, that a country, thus delightful in its seasons, is destined to perpetual freedom. Faction, anarchy, and war, for a time, obscure the rays of well regulated liberty; but its genial light must, in the lapse of a few years, attain its full radiance and glory, and gladden the hearts, and shed blessings on the heads of the improving inhabitants of our sister republic."

"P. S. I have just received a letter, by way of New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, of the 23d February. Gen. SANTA ANNA had that day sallied out with a body of several hundred horse, and captured a convoy of money and ammunition destined to the enemy's camp. The troops escorting these stores passed over to Santa Anna at once. This is but the "beginning of the end."

Evening Post.

☞ **This paper circulates extensively in all parts of the United States. Upwards of 16,000 copies are printed every week, and the subscription list is constantly and rapidly increasing.**

A novel and interesting amusement is now offered by the enterprising proprietors of the Lancaster and Pittsburgh line of stages, who have placed a beautiful car on the Columbia Rail Road at the head of the inclined plane on the west side of the Schuylkill. Arrangements are made to carry passengers at all times on the part of the road which is completed, and during the week many persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the rapid and easy movements of the car.

At Nantucket the public schools are in a prosperous condition: the number of scholars is about 732, exclusive of the schools at Tuckanuck, Poulpis, and the African school, in which 150 scholars attend half the year: the expense of instruction is about three dollars per year each. There are many excellent private schools, and that established by Admiral Coffin.

In Spain, before any barrister, attorney or notary is admitted to practice, he is obliged to swear that he will defend the poor gratis. That this gratuitous labor may be the more equally divided, thirty are every year appointed from each class to defend the poor in civil cases, and every one is accounted poor who can swear himself worth less than 4000 reals (40$.) In criminal cases the accused is entitled to make choice of any barrister in Madrid to defend him.

We must ask the attention of our city readers to the exhibition of the SERPENTS, at the Washington Hall. There are three of those monstrous reptiles, which claim admiration for beauty as well as size.—In a cage, suitably prepared, is a monstrous African "Porcupine," one of the most grumptious looking four legged fellows we ever saw. He is cross and ugly, and has a snarl and a quill for every visitor. The three Ichneumons, animals that certain people were wont to worship, show at least some taste on the part of the devotees. We should think that among those who considered these animals the good spirit, there could be no doubt of the evil principle, while the porcupine was to be seen. We ought to say, the exhibition is interesting, and no ways offensive.

A writer in the Easton Gazette predicts that the present year will be fruitful of disease, but barren of grain—and therefore advises farmers to be careful of their potatoe crops—very good advice even if his prediction should be falsified. As he notices the Comet that is to pass through the earth's track in June next, it is probable that his prediction is based somewhat on that occurrence. If some men are so weak as to believe the comet will jostle the earth in its rapid march, we cannot be surprised that others should attribute to it power to produce sickness and death, or to desolate the land. But such opinions do injustice to our celestial visiter. He comes with no hostile intent; and instead of shrinking with affright at his approach, we should hail it as an aid to science, and as a testimony of the power and wisdom of the creator.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Reading Chronicle of Wednesday states, that a most distressing accident happened near Hopewell Furnace, Bucks county, the week before last, which adds another to the many warnings to mothers already published. A house occupied by a colored man in the service of Mr. Brooks, of Hopewell, was destroyed by fire, together with three of his children. It appears that the mother, having occasion to visit some of her neighbors, locked up the children in the house, and when she returned the house was a pile of ruins, and her children victims of the devouring element. The cries of the children were heard soon after the mother had left home, but as nothing unusual was to be seen about the house, the flames not having yet burst out, their cries were unheeded.

A Journal published at Xalapa, in New-Spain, states that there is now living on the farm called Sainte Croix, belonging to a Col. Francois Xavier Gomez, a woman, who in all probability, is the oldest person in existence. Her name is Marie Collette Mendez, and her age is 147 years. She is in full possession of all her faculties, except her hearing, which is a little affected. She is capable of threading a needle, winding cotton, pounding maize, and doing her own cooking and household work, and walks every Sunday more than a quarter of a league to hear mass.

The following statement of the efficacy of slacked lime in the cure of wounds, is from a work recently published in London, entitled "Observations on the Mussulmauns of India, descriptive of their manners, customs and habits, by Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali."

"The usual application in India to a fresh wound, is that of slacked lime. A man in our employ was breaking wood, the head of the hatchet came off, and the sharpe edge fell with considerable force on the poor creature's foot; he bled profusely and fainted, lime was unsparingly applied to the wound, the foot carefully wrapped up, and the man conveyed to his hut on a charpoy (bedstead,) where he was kept quiet without disturbing the wound; at the end of a fortnight he walked about, and in another week returned to his labor."

We regret to learn by the Queenstown packet Rambler, that the Hermitage, the seat of R. C. Tilgeman, Esq. on the Chester River, was burnt down on Sunday morning about 7 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have originated from the accidental burning of a chimney. It was one of the most commodious and ancient dwellings in Queen Ann's county. The bricks with which it was built were brought from England more than a century ago, and all that now remains of this extensive establishment is the east wing. We have not learned if all the furniture was saved, but hope, from the number of hands on the place, the most valuable articles were rescued.

Greece.—Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Feb. 10th:—

"Greece is unquiet. A civil war has commenced, and some blood has been shed. A powerful opposition has arisen to the Russian party, and the best men in Greece are at its head. The anti-administration party are in force at Megara, about nine hours," (twenty-seven miles) "from Athos. They have chosen Colitti, Conduriotti, and Zaimi, a commission to direct their affairs. Aug. Capodistrias, brother of the late President, has been chosen by the Russian party to succeed his brother. It is at Napoli di Romania, the nominal seat of Government, about three days from Athens. At Athens all is quiet; and it is neutral."

CITY COUNCILS.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

Thursday Evening, April 19th.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, presented a letter from Mr. Charles Humphreys, submitting a plan for the improvement of the city property, at Chesnut street wharf on the Schuylkill, and proposing to rent the wharf for $600 per annum, and to pay six per cent. per annum on the cost of the proposed improvements. Referred to Committee on Public wharves on Schuylkill.

A communication was received from the County Commissioners, in respect to proposed alterations in their building.

The Presidents of Councils, to whom had been referred the letter of the Hon. B. C. Howard, on behalf of a committee of Congress, in regard to the Cholera, reported that they had conferred with the Board of Health, and find that every necessary arrangement has been made. The Committee were discharged.

Mr. ORIE presented a petition for paving Broad street, from Walnut to South.

Mr. MOSS moved that the executors of the estate of Stephen Girard, be authorised to purchase timber, for the erection of the proposed buildings on the square between High and Chesnut, and 11th and 12th streets. Adopted.

SELECT COUNCIL.—The Girard Committee, appointed to digest a plan for the general management of the bequests of the late Stephen Girard, submitted a report, which was made the order of the day for the next meeting. [As this is an important document, we shall probably publish it entire in our next.]

A communication was received from the executors of the estate of Stephen Girard, informing Councils that as the State Legislature had complied with the provisions of Mr. Girard's will, they had paid into the treasury of the State, the sum of $300,000, as part of the bequests made by the liberal testator.

An instance of fraud was discovered recently by a mercantile house in this city, which, in novelty and impudence, exceeds that of the ruck, which made its voyage across the Atlantic, imbedded in a bale of cotton; and, in fact, equals almost any of the wooden nutmegs, or cabbage-leaf segar stories of our own countrymen—A highly respectable importer, on opening several cases, invoiced as "Italian Sewing Silk," discovered two out of three of the cases to contain *bricks*, neatly and carefully packed up, sealed, marked and numbered, in due form. The bricks, leaving the silk account minus three or four hundred dollars, rendered it necessary the matter should be enquired into; the result of the investigation showed satisfactorily that the cases which were brought to this city by one of the New York transportation lines, were received here in precisely the same condition in which they were taken from the ship by which they were imported into New York, so that the fraud must be of foreign origin. This supposition is also sustained by the peculiar form and quality of the bricks, which are decidedly of foreign manufacture; and from the measures that have been taken to trace the imposition to its source, we think it more than probable the silk-bricks will experience the fate of the "cotton stone," in being re-shipped to the order of the owner. He is, no doubt, chuckling at the success of his villainy, though we fancy the laugh will be on the other side of his mouth when he finds his bricks staring him in the face again, as we trust they eventually will.

ACCIDENT.—As a horse and gig were standing at the door of Dr. Hintze, in south Gay street, on Sunday morning, the horse suddenly took fright and ran with great violence down the street—a small boy who was sitting inside for the purpose of holding the reins, seeing his danger, leaped out, and in another instant the horse precipitated himself and gig into the Dock—The traces were immediately cut and the animal conducted across the Basin, where he was safely landed. The boy experienced no material injury. One of the shafts of the gig was broken and some damage sustained by the cutting of the harness, &c.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday afternoon, at Champion's, Arch street Ferry, over the body of a rigger, named John M'Kenny, who *fell from the bowsprit of the brig Colossus*, about 4, P. M., and was drowned. He has left a wife and family to mourn his untimely death.

Great excitement exists at present in the village of Rochester, N. Y. in consequence of the occurrence recently of several instances in which respectable individuals of that place had been disinterred, for surgical operation. The citizens of Rochester have had a meeting on the subject, at which resolutions were passed to investigate the subject, and bring to the bar of justice the perpetrators of those "deeds of darkness."

Lake Erie has disclosed during the past winter and spring, a new source of amusement and profit to the disciples of Izack Walton. A fish, hitherto unknown, or nearly so among us, has been taken this season in quantities truly astonishing, near the mouth of our harbour. They are of one kind only, and vary from 7 or 8 to about 30 pounds in weight. They have been caught by set lines, through the ice. They have been called *trout*, though with what authority we know not. They are a darker color than the shad: have scales exceedingly small, and are marked on either side of the body, their whole length, with a seam resembling a scar.—The stranger, whatever his cognomen, is of delicious flavour, as most of our population can testify. By data furnished us by the fishermen, we find they have taken no less than 17,547 lbs. of the new comers the past winter.—*Buffalo Jour.*

On Friday evening our vigilant jailor, Mr. Hogan, observed a female listening in the vicinity of the jail, towards whom his suspicions became directed, and he caused her to be watched accordingly. A short time after, a line composed of strips from a blanket, was observed to descend from one of the grated windows above, to which the female attached a bag. A daughter of Mr. Hogan, who had observed the process, arrested the "missive" in its ascent and suffered the line to be drawn up, but without the bag. It was found to contain a vial of aqua fortis, a fine saw, beeswax, &c. &c. being a complete apparatus for effecting an escape. The woman is in custody: she is the wife of Herring, committed a short time since for passing counterfeit notes, and for whose benefit the bag was intended.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes of the Easton Bank, in this state, have just made their appearance in this city, of the new plate, letter C., J. Sinton, Cr. Thos. McKeen, Prest. They look well at a distance, but, on examination, the portraits are evidently deficient. Franklin's spectacles are higher on one side than on the other, and his left cheek imperfect on the counterpart. The faces of Washington and Minerva are villainously contorted.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. April 11.—The old capitol, that ancient forum of Virginia eloquence, is in ruins! Yesterday, whilst the Superior Court was sitting in it, and the bar engaged in the discussion of a law question, about 11 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given; a spot of several inches only was seen blazing on the roof; it spread rapidly and in a few minutes defied resistance, with the limited means of the city to furnish water. The Judge and Bar, the Officers of the Court and citizens generally, were now active in removing the records, all of which, I am happy to say, were saved, though not without some intermixture by the bursting of some of the bundles. The fire was no doubt accidental, emanating from a spark from the chimney. When the cry of fire was given, a hung jury was confined in their room; without waiting for the Sheriff they burst the door and fled. Whether this be a contempt of Court, or not, my legal learning does not enable me to determine.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

An Irishman who sometime ago was committed to Knutsford House of correction for misdemeanor, and sentenced to work on the tread-wheel for a month, observed, at the expiration of his task, "What a great deal of fatage and botheration it would have saved us poor cratures if they had but invented it to go by stame, like all other water mills; for d—— burn me, if I hav'nt been going up stair for four wakes, but niver could reach the chamber door at all, at all!"

ALL STONES.—Herschel, in his discourse on the study of Natural History, states the following process is used in some parts of France who mill stones are made:—When a mass of stone sufficiently large was found, it is cut into a cylinder several feet high, and the question then arise how to subdivide this into horizontal piec so as to make as many mill stones. For this rpose horizontal indentations or grooves are ssied out, quite round the cylinder, at distance corresponding to the thickness intended to beven to the mill stones, into which wedges of wd are driven. These are then wetted, or eased to the night dew, and next morning the cerent pieces are found separated from each ther by the expansion of the wood, consequ on its absorption of moisture.

LA DECISION.—In a late case in the Supreme Judicial Court of Rhode Island, it was decid that interest should be allowed in that state, the accounts of wholesale dealers from the tin of the expiration of the credit, according the usage of the place where they reside. In Rhode Island the usage is to give four months creditwhere there is no agreement about the terms.

For the Jackson [Tenn.] Southern Statesman.

Weave received a communication from Capt. ndisill of this place, who was an eye witness the scene, giving an account of the singular ecution on the 4th ult. in the Choctaw Nation of a negro, for the murder of his master, Jamesavis, a white man, aged between 50 and 60 yea, a son-in-law of James Perry a half breeddian. The negro, aged about twenty, and hismaster, were in the woods gathering pine, r the purpose of taking a fire hunt that night. Whilst Mr. Davis was stooping down pickit up splints, the negro, with an axe, knocdi him on the head, burnt his body, returned hoe, and told that his master and himself had parated and went different ways. Search was i length made—some particles of bones foumand the negro apprehended. He made confesion—showed where he had concealed his mast's gun, but could assign no other reason for t act than that an old negro had advised him tkill his master. He had been raised by Mr. avis from a child, who was a respectable man ge humane master. The negro was tied to a ake, a pen of pine splits made around him, and ishis situation burnt alive.

EASTON, April 17.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Friday last, Mr. JosephSiegfried, a most useful and worthy citizen of Allen township, in this county, was seated on aload of rails, which he was hauling, when fan some cause we have not yet ascertained-he was thrown to the ground, and nearly the whole load of rails was precipitated upon him. He died a few days after.

Another.—Peter Kleppinger, of the same townshi, was upon the same day thrown from his hors, which took fright at something, and thrown against a tree—his brains were dashed out, and he died upon the spot.

LOCAL FERTILITY.—It has been said that the pectiar properties of the atmosphere of this vicinity ocsess a wonderful corrective influence on hopeless barrenness. A respectable married pair, whse yearnings after a family increase had been incessant and unanswered during a melancholy period of *fourteen years*, removed to the coal region, where, after a twelvemonth's residence, their wishes were consummated by the appearance of a fine bouncing boy. This is a striking fact in confirmation of the general belief.—There are several other occurrences of a similar nature which have contributed to the establishment of the opinion of the prolific tendencies of our mountain atmosphere, but we have no disposition to multiply instances, lest we should be charged with exaggeration. We are acquainted with several families in this neighbourhood whose offspring number from twelve to 20, as well as also remarkable for containing a due proportion of boys and girls. Nothing can be more prepossessing than the external appearance of these children—their cheeks are like rose buds crushed on ivory, and the well-proportioned figures seem to have been cast in pure moulds of symmetrical perfection. The rising generation is certainly promising among us, physically speaking, insomuch that the vanished proportions of former days, the robust constitution and unequalled might of our ancestors, are apparently reviving. So much for a sojourn in the coal region!—*Miner's Journ.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the Canadian Emigrant, that on the 17th ult. a man named Drouillard came to the house of one W. Jones in Baldoon, the Township of Sombra, Upper Canada, stating that some one was in pursuit to kill him, and that he had great trouble with his brother. Mr. Jones seeing that he was not in his right mind, endeavoured to soothe him, and asked if he would be reconciled to his brother if sent for. To this he assented; but soon slipped out of the house and took to the woods, being followed 3 or 4 hours by Mr. Jones and several neighbours, who not being able to overtake him gave over the pursuit. This was in the forenoon. Drouillard arrived at the house of a Mr. Reynolds, twelve miles from where he had first started, in the evening. He there stated that he was crazy, and wished to be bound. This was done, when, on saying the fit had left him, he was unbound. This was repeated three times. After being loosed the third time, he seized a scalping knife from the fire place, and stabbed Reynolds three times. Reynolds' wife, who had gone to bed, being awaked by the noise, got up, and on entering the room found her husband on the floor and Drouillard over him holding him by the hair with one hand, and having the knife in the other. She instantly seized D. by one arm, while her husband wrenched the knife from him and threw it out of his reach. D. then drew R. to a corner of the house where there was an axe, which he and Mrs. R. seized hold of at the same time. Not being able to get it away from her, D. then grasped her husband by the throat with one hand, holding him by the hair with his teeth. Reynolds now called to one of his children to hand him the knife, which having obtained he cut D.'s throat, who instantly expired. Reynolds died the next day. Both these unfortunate men left large families.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—On Wednesday night the body of James M. Elliston, late a merchant of Russellville, Ky. and son of Joseph T. Elliston, Esq. of this county, was brought to the residence of his father, and his funeral took place yesterday afternoon. His death is said to have been caused from a wound, inflicted with a butcher knife, by a man named Russell on Monday last, of which he expired on the next day.—We understand that Russell is in custody, and as the accounts we have heard of the affair are contradictory and will be examined into in a court of justice, we decline saying any thing more on the subject at present.—*National Banner.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to exempt vessels coming from Portugal from duties on tonnage, which was read twice and laid on the table. The bill to extend the benefits of vaccination to the Indians, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Buckner made a report unfavourable to certain bills from the House on the subject of pensions. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report on the subject of the Public Lands, accompanied by a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands. There was an opposition made to the second reading of this bill, by Mr. Benton; when on motion of Mr. Smith, for the purpose of taking up the Appropriation Bill, the bill just reported was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Clay then moved the printing of the bill and report, and to print 3000 extra copies. Mr. Chambers moved 5000. This motion led to a dicussion. Mr. Smith also moved to lay this motion on the table, which motion was negatived:—Ayes 4, Noes 40. Of the report, after considerable discussion, 5000 extra copies were ordered to be printed. The Senate adjourned at the close of this debate.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, Mr. A. H. Free was robbed on board of the steamboat Ohio, on her upward passage, of $230. The money was in his pocket book, in his coat pocket, the skirt of which was cut. The bills recollected were, one $50 Norwich Bank, Ct. one $50 Fulton Bank, one $20 Tradesman's Bank, two $10's and the residue 2, 3, and 5, of Banks in the city of New York. It is believed that they were more or less cut at the ends from the manner in which the coat was cut.—*Albany Argus.*

Dreadful Casualties.—On the 4th instant, as three negroes, the property of John C. Baker, Esq. Brunswick county, were returning home from this town in a canoe deeply loaded with bricks and lime, the boat sunk opposite Clark's Island; and the negroes endeavouring to reach the island were all drowned. Persons on the eastern shore of the river saw the boat sink, and made efforts to rescue the negroes; but these efforts proved unavailing, the coldness of the water, it is supposed, having disabled them for a continuance of their struggles.

On same day, a sailor fell from the top-gallant mast of the Schr. Dime, and died in four hours. [*Wilmington, Del. Rec.*

A case of murder was tried in this city on Saturday last. A negro fellow named Daniel, a runaway, was charged with having killed Prince, the property of Col. Hunt. Titus, a slave of Mrs. Bee, was also charged as a principal in the commission of the offence; but, the evidence proving unsatisfactory, he was released and testified against Daniel. The manner in which the murder was commited, was, by tying up Prince, and whipping him to death. Some of the witnesses testified that the whipping commenced about 12 at night, and continued till nearly daylight. Daniel would whip him, till himself fatigued; he would then lie down till rested, and re-commence. He compelled Titus and others to do so likewise. There were some inconsistencies in the several statements of the witnesses, but not such as to affect their evidence. They were not examined in the presence of each other. All of them laboured under the effects of fear—dreading Daniel in consequence of his great size and physical strength, and did not testify willingly. After Prince was dead, Daniel carried him on his shoulder among the myrtles on Sullivan's Island, without assistance; dug a hole himself, with a paddle, and buried the body. None of the witnesses knew of Prince's death, until the arrest of Daniel; when Robin, the slave of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, saw many buzzards near the myrtles, and having his suspicions awakened by his sudden disappearance, was induced to go there, and found the body disinterred and nearly eaten up by the buzzards. His clothes were identified, and Titus acknowledged that Daniel had buried him there, and had enjoined secrecy upon him. He was sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in May, should he not be previously transported from the State never to return. All of the negroes, principals and witnesses, were runaways, who lived on the Island, during the winter, and drove a lucrative trade in oysters and other fishing.—*Charleston Gazette.*

EXECUTION OF DANIEL SHEAFFER.

LANCASTER, Pa. April 17.—On Friday last, this unfortunate man was publicly executed, agreeably to his sentence, upon the commons, near the inhabited part of this city. There must have been from 12 to 15,000 people present at the execution; and, we believe, that good order, and a serious regard for the solemnity of the occasion, pervaded this large assemblage. The prisoner was taken from the jail about 1 o'clock, P. M. attended by the Rev. Clergymen, who officiated on this occasion, Mr. Keenan, Mr. Curran and Mr. Levy. He was placed in the centre of the military then on parade, composed of the Lancaster City Battalion, two Companies of volunteers from Columbia, two from Marietta, one from Elizabethtown, one from Strasburg, one from Lititz; the Lancaster county Light Dragoons and the Union Troop, and a Company of Horse from Lebanon. This fine body of volunteers having formed a hollow square, Sheaffer, accompanied by the Rev. Gentlemen we have mentioned, walked in the rear of the cart which carried his coffin, to the place of execution. We have understood, that he was perfectly reconciled to his fate, being thoroughly convinced of the enormity of the offence he had committed. He was, we believe, entirely penitent, having received every religious instruction and consolation, which his situation required. He marched with a firm step to the place of execution, and after having prayed most fervently for some minutes, in an audible voice, when kneeling on his coffin, under the gallows, he received the sentence of the law, which sent him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." Intemperance, and the otherwise vicious habits and disposition of Daniel Sheaffer, caused him to commit the horrid crime of which he was convicted. May the example of his punishment have the effect of restraining the indulgence of passions; and may it prove a solemn warning to all those whose vicious habits require correction.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Republican.

EXPEDITION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

We have been informed that during the session of Congress for 1830-31, an act was passed authorising the raising of a company of 42 men, to explore the Rocky Mountains, and north from the Mexican line, the Behring straits and 83° north latitude. We have endeavored to lay our hand upon the act, but have not succeeded in so doing, although assured by many of our citizens that it is within their recollections. From the same information we have been absent, (nearly 18 years) all hopes of their return was abandoned, as it was supposed they had either fallen victims to the savages, or the severity of the climate.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th, one of the party, Mr. William Clawson, stopped at the house of a gentleman in Fearing township, in this county, on his way homewards, (Northumberland county, Pa.) who has politely furnished us with the following particulars obtained from Mr. C.

The company, consisting of Col. Henry Leavenworth, commandant, from near Albany, N. Y.; Speed Hosler, a native of France, topographical engineer; James Watson, from Baltimore, Md., professor of Chemistry; Drs. Henry, Williams, from Baltimore, and John Gibbs from near Philadelphia, physicians, were to pay $30 per month, and 37 privates under pay of $20—were organised in Washington City, and left there in July, 1823, from thence they proceeded to Erie, where they went on board the topsail schooner, Capt. Birdsel, landed at Green Bay, and wintered—went by Prairie du Chien to St. Anthony's falls, Mississippi—went up St. Peter's 300 miles in search of lead mines, where they discovered several very valuable ones—wintered there—went down same river, and down Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, thence up the Missouri to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—wintered there and continued to the middle of August—then crossed the mountains, and were west eight years. While travelling by the Frozen Ocean, and having been over into Asia, south towards the head of Columbia river, they were overtaken by a snow storm, and compelled to build houses and stay there nine months, six of which the sun never rose, and the darkness was as great as during our nights. The snow, part of the time, was 14 feet deep, and the company were compelled to eat 43 of their pack horses to prevent starving, whilst the only food the horses had was birch bark, which the company cut and carried to them by walking on the snow with snow shoes. Each of the company was armed with a double-barrelled rifle, made for the purpose, a brace of pistols, sword, butcher knife, and a tomahawk with an edge and three spikes. Added to these they carried on a horse a small brass piece of ordnance, taken from General Burgoyne in the revolution. After passing the mountains they passed 386 different Indian tribes, some perfectly white, some entirely covered with hair, (denominated the Esau Indians) who were among the most singular, and as wild that the company were compelled to run them down with horses, to take their dimensions, which was part of their duty, whilst others evinced the most friendly disposition.

Whilst west of the mountains they fell in with a tribe denominated the Copper Indians, who receive their name from owning extensive copper mines; 200 of them, armed with bows and copper darts, copper knives and axes, attacked the company in day-time; a severe action ensued, and only about thirty of the Indians escaped. The rest were killed or wounded, with the loss of two of the company, and several wounded.

Among the various discoveries made by the company, we have only room to mention those of extensive beds of pure salt, the largest of which was 18 acres, several inches deep, on the borders found to be pure and wholesome; also, innumerable beds of alum, iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver ore, the gold almost pure.

Among the animals, Mr. C. describes the grisly grey bear, as the most fierce one, and lord of the forest. The weight of several killed by the company, varied from 60 to 125 pounds. Their strength was surprising, and take hold of it was almost beyond belief.

The remains of the company started for home in August, 1826. They reached the mountains on to the heads of the Missouri river, were built a boat, and those who were lame went on board—the rest on foot. Capt. Leavenworth being lame, rode on horseback with those on foot, and is supposed to be now in Washington City by Mr. C. Of the company, five died by sickness, one by breaking a wild horse, one by the fall of a tree, and fifteen were killed by the Indians—total 22. Among them was Dr. Williams, who was killed by the Blackfoot Indians, three miles from the Rocky Mountains, on the way out. He was found by the company, shot, tomahawked, and scalped naked.—Three of the fifteen were never found supposed to have been killed near the head of Columbia river. Ten of nineteen of the survivors are lame, some by the Indians, and some by accident. Capt. Leavenworth is among the number. He was on horseback, half a mile distant from the company, when he was shot by an Indian, which broke his thigh, and dropped his horse—the horse fell upon the injured leg and broke it again below the knee. The horse continued to hold him thus, whilst the Indian ran up to scalp him, when Capt. L. seized a pistol from his saddle, and shot him dead, after which he was got safe to camp.

We are aware the above sketch is very imperfect, and far from being satisfactory, but it will at least prove interesting. The notes taken by the company will be published, and we look with some anxiety for a recurrence of their arrival in Washington. It cannot fail of being gratifying to the citizens of the country to know that even a part of the company have returned, besides the joy it must give their relatives and friends.

[The above narrative is objected to by the Editor of the New York Standard, as being utterly incredible. He has no recollection whatever of any law of Congress authorising the expedition, and from Mr. Clawson's own statements he infers the whole to be a Munchausen story, done up in regular Yankee style.]

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

[The name of Leonel Poynter was incorrectly introduced in our police reports of last week. It may be well to remark, also, that the binding over of several gentlemen, whose names are mentioned in the same report, is not conclusive as to their having participated in the riot. The charges made against all, with the exception of one or two, were of a vague and trifling character, but still such as to require an investigation, with a view, if possible, of preventing such disturbances as is there related.]

SATURDAY.—It has been said that the female portion of society possess a much larger portion of a certain peculiarity, yclept *curiosity*, than properly falls to their share.—This while females are generally free of the selfishness and cold heartedness which now display towards each other, and consequently unoccupied in schemes of fraud, and speculations of gain, Nature very wisely endowed them with a new principle, the pursuit of which would fill up the void occasioned by the absence of those manly feelings. Some writers have even ventured to assert that an organ, bearing evidence of the presence of the passion, is plainly perceptible, immediately under the left ear of most ladies. Its location in that particular spot, phrenologists say, can only be accounted for, by the very great anxiety ladies have to hear, even that which their eyes dare not look upon.

The curiosity inherent in women, and the curiosity to which men are prone, differ very essentially in their nature. With that of the former, is generally connected a disposition to sift out something discreditable to the parties implicated; with that of the latter, the advancement of knowledge, and the extension of science and art. These leading propensities might be branched off into a thousand different channels, each of which would offer legitimate subject of remark; but that being foreign to the present purpose, we forbear. We wish simply to show the truth of the last proposition advanced, i. e. that the curiosity of men is invariably connected with a good object, and we shall do so in the report of the case subjoined.

The first prisoner examined this morning was a Master Thomas Barravado—so he called himself but we doubt the name—whom the watch met with about 12 o'clock last evening, sauntering up and down Market street. The watch gentleman stated, that early in the evening he was accosted in a friendly tone by the prisoner, who appeared very desirous of making his acquaintance. Thomson enquired particularly as to the regulations of the watch-house; where the prisoners were placed; whether they looked through an iron grate, &c. and upon receiving satisfactory answers, expressed a strong desire to see these matters for himself. The watchman laughed heartily, and well he might, at his request, but felt no disposition to gratify it, as he did not know but that an evil design might be therewith connected—he therefore bade prisoner a good night, assuring him, also, in a polite way, that if he would come to him intoxicated, he would show him the interior of the watch-house, with the "greatest pleasure imaginable."

Thomson went away with a heavy heart, and the matter was soon forgotten by the watchman. About midnight, however, he was again accosted by the same man, and told that he could scarcely stand, and barely able to say, "Now, sir, I'm d——d—drunk, take me to the watch-house!" The watchman was astonished no little at this singular application, but on reflection, thought that he had better make him a prisoner, which he did.

His honor enquired of Thomson, if he was now perfectly satisfied with his visit to the watch-house. He replied that he was, perfectly. He stated that he resided a considerable distance from the city, but being in the regular receipt of city papers, he knew pretty much all that was going on here. No part of his papers were

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, April 21, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"A Vermont Yankee," is no Yankee at all, but some confirmed impostor, exhibiting a decent character. A hint or two in autobiography from little Hill, might help him on.

The Poem by P. will be inserted.

"The Dying Boy" is a beautiful and affecting piece, which we shall publish with pleasure.

What could have endowed the author of the lines commencing, "When Cæsar was born," to adopt so terrific a G—? The tune in front of the word, in this region, creates alarm, as I do not doubt every reader will perceive, absolute confusion.

The facts detailed by a subscriber at Upper Darby, are exactly of sufficient importance to be paragraphed. The "fish" alluded to is by no means a novel one, and as it appears not to have been attended with real consequences to the party interest concerned, the less that is said of it the better.

"Sonnet to Spring" is on file.

We have waded through forty pages of Jones Scragg's essay, and confess that the infliction was extenuated as we proceeded, not unmeritoriously marked by the verbosity of the writer. Young writers seem to imagine that perspicuity and life will not be read unless served up with antithesis, and that the length of a sentence is the only criterion to judge of an essay. This is a total mistake, and one which we found Scragg has unfortunately committed at the threshold of his literary labors. His story is interesting and well told, but in endeavoring upon "purling streams," "dimly skills," and "cheering fountains," he has extended it to an extravagant length. It will scarcely be to our purpose to publish it as soon as the writer desires.

Complaints from subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, have of late much increased. We regret this the more, as we have it not in our power to redress the grievance.—The fault is not with us, but with the Post Office Department, and the officers are the proper persons to whom to apply to in such cases. We assure all who have suffered in this way, that we take extra pains in packing up our papers, and that those for the most distant place, are in the Philadelphia post-office, before dark on Saturdays. The frequent irregularities of the mails, and the disadvantage arising therefrom to the public, call loudly for *reform* in the department.

We are indebted to the politeness of Joel B. Sutherland, Esq. representative in Congress for the first Congressional District, for some interesting public documents.

Our Exchange list is again becoming burthensome. Some curtailment is absolutely necessary, and next week we shall reluctantly stop sending to a number of our country friends, with whom—except for this circumstance—we would exchange with great pleasure. This determination will not, of course, affect those who accept the Post in pay for advertising.

For the government of all post masters who charged postage on the Map of Europe, recently forwarded to the subscribers of the Post, other than as a supplement, we insert the following letter received by us from the Post Office Department, at Washington. Especially to satisfy Mr. Elwood, of the Rochester, N. Y. post office, we shall forward him the original, that he may have no further excuse for withholding from our subscribers the amount overcharged.

"Post Office Department, Office of Appts and Instructions, 26th March, 1832.

"Sir—The Postmaster General has received your letter of the 23d instant, and directs me to state in reply, that the Map of Europe published by you, and sent to your subscribers as a supplement, illustrating matter contained in the paper, *is properly a supplement, and is chargeable with newspaper postage only.*

"I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

"J. R. ROBBINS, Asst P. M. Gen'l.

"P. S. Any public speech is proper matter for a supplement for a newspaper.

"Saml. C. Atkinson, Esq. publisher Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia."

Scarcely a day passes during which we do not receive orders to forward the Saturday Evening Post, from the commencement of the volume—but as we are unable to supply, as the extra copies printed at the commencement of the year, are long since exhausted. The increase of subscribers has been unprecedentedly great, as we can circulate every week 515 quires, *or more than twelve thousand Three hundred papers.*

The very creditable and workmanlike manner in which the Post is printed, has been frequently debated, in very flattering terms, by our editorial brethren. It has been complimented as possessing a much neater appearance than the quality of newspapers, and from aged subscribers who, notwithstanding impaired vision, are enabled to read our small type with facility, a moment of the clearness of impression, testimonials of approbation are numerous. For these gratifying commendations we are principally indebted to the efficient Atkins Power Press, on which the Post and Casket are printed. We have before alluded to the importance of this creation, when its operation was new, now that we have had abundant opportunity of testing its value, it affords us pleasure to say, that its utility is of far greater consequence than we at first conceived.

A decided advantage in this press is, that the quality of ink necessary for a clear impression, is to be regulated with as much nicety, and with greater expedition, than on the hand press,—consequently the color is kept regular, and *ruby* and *friars* are entirely unknown. The inking also easily regulated, and when correct not liable to variation, the pressmen save much time, heretofore necessary for the adjustment of this matter. The same remark may also be made in reference to the *register*.

The press requires the attention of two men and two or three boys, who with moderate exertion throw off between 35 and 40,000 impressions in a week. On *long numbers* it is therefore of special advantage. It must soon, we think, come into general use, with newspaper and book printers, as it appears to be decidedly superior, in many respects, to any other invention of the kind. The cost is moderate—say from 700 to 900 dollars. Messrs. Greele and Willis, Type founders, Boston, are agents for the sale of this press.

We have ourselves, within a few days, ordered either of the Adams Presses, of the same character as that we have now in use, but of larger dimensions, to enable us to print this paper on a smooth sheet, of unusual capacity. We are induced to this by a determination to give our readers as much, if not more for their money, as any other establishment, either in or out of Philadelphia, and by a sense of gratitude for the very liberal encouragement we every day receive.—At present, on account of the anxiety of many to advertise in our columns, we are frequently compelled to curtail the reading matter, much against our wishes. Besides these strong inducements to enlarge our dimensions, we have many reasons to believe that four additional columns in breadth, and a proportionate increase of the whole in length, would enable us to serve up in each paper, enough reading for a whole week.—At all events, we have the positive assurance of very respectable and intelligent lady, that she is now able to read the Post, from beginning to end, in about five days, allowing an hour's respite for each meal. We have therefore determined that our paper shall be enlarged, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A disgraceful fracas took place at Washington City, on Friday night, (13th inst.) the particulars of which are as follows. The Hon. Wm. Stanberry, member of the House of Representatives, from Ohio, was waylaid and assaulted, about 8 o'clock, as he was returning to his lodgings, by Gen. Samuel Houston, of Tennessee, and late Governor of that State. Mr. Stanberry was alone, and Houston had with him one or two friends. Houston struck him suddenly, before Mr. Stanberry was aware of his presence, with a heavy bludgeon, on the left side of his head.—As he fell, he struck him again, with his whole strength, wounding his side, and breaking some bones of his right hand. He had fallen on his right side, but turning on his back, he drew a pistol, and before the next blow fell, he had a dead aim at the ruffian's breast. The treacherous instrument missed fire, and the descending bludgeon deprived him of all further power of resistance. The General followed up his success, and inflicted a number of blows upon his defenceless and nerveless adversary.

The avowed cause of this outrage is the speech made by Mr. Stanberry in the House, some weeks ago, in reference to the fraud practised upon government, the particulars of which have just been exposed by Gen. Duff Green. The following is part of the speech:—

"The superintendent of the Cumberland Road is not the only officer who has been suffered to continue in office after proofs of his transgressions had reached the President. Was the late Secretary of War removed in consequence of his attempt, fraudulently, to give to Governor Houston the contract for Indian rations? I derive my knowledge of this transaction not from the columns of the Telegraph. The whole affair was known to me at the time it took place. The editor of the Telegraph gives himself too much credit for defeating this attempted fraud. I understood that it was in consequence of the remonstrances of the delegate from Arkansas, that the contract was not completed. There is one fact, however, for which I am indebted to the Telegraph; and that is, that the President had full knowledge of the business, and that it did not meet with his disapprobation."

The Washington Telegraph adds, that upon reading the report of Mr. Stanberry's speech in the Intelligencer, Mr. Houston addressed a note, through a member of Congress from Tennessee, demanding an explanation. Mr. Stanberry informed the member who bore the demand, that he recognised no right in Mr. Houston to interrogate him *in regard to remarks made in his place*, as a member of Congress. Houston then challenged Mr. Stanberry, which was rejected. He then threatened that he would make a personal assault, and accordingly he, accompanied by an attendant, both armed with heavy bludgeons, was, for some days, seen sauntering about the Capitol, and Houston himself was frequently on the privileged seats within the Hall of the House.

On Saturday, Mr. Stanberry sent a note to the Speaker of the House, informing him of the outrage that had been committed. Mr. Vance thereupon offered a resolution that the Speaker issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take in custody the body of Samuel Houston, and to keep the same subject to the further order of the House. Upon this resolution a discussion took place, which lasted five hours, when it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davis, a Committee of Privileges was appointed to consider and report the proceeding proper to be observed in this trial. Messrs. Davis, Drayton, Taylor, Wayne, Muhlenberg, and Ellsworth, were appointed.

We copy from the Globe of Wednesday, the proceedings of the House, in this case, on the day previous.

The Committee of Privileges, appointed on Monday, reported the following course of proceedings to be observed in the investigation of the complaint against Samuel Houston:

"Said Samuel Houston shall be again placed at the bar of the House, and the letter of the said Wm. Stanberry shall be read to him; after which the Speaker shall put the following interrogatory:

Do you admit or deny that you assaulted & beat the said Stanberry, as he has represented in the letter which has been read, a copy of which has been delivered to you by the order of the House?

If the said Samuel Houston admits that he did assault and beat the said Stanberry, as in said letter represented, then the Speaker shall put to him the following interrogatory:

Do you admit or deny that the said assault and beating were done for and on account of words spoken by the said Stanberry in the House of Representatives in debate?

If the said Samuel Houston admit the assault and beating, and that they were done for the cause aforesaid, then the House shall consider the charge made by the said Stanberry as true, and shall proceed to judgment thereon.

But if the said Samuel Houston deny the assault and beating, or that the same were done for the cause aforesaid, or refuse or evade answering the said interrogatories, then the said Wm. Stanberry shall be examined as a witness touching said charge; after which the said Samuel Houston shall be allowed to introduce any important evidence in his defence; and then any further evidence the House may direct shall be introduced. If parol evidence be offered, the witnesses shall be sworn by the Speaker, and be examined at the bar, unless they are members of the House, in which case they can be examined in their places.

A committee shall be appointed to examine witnesses. The questions put shall be reduced to writing by a person to be appointed for that purpose) before the same are proposed to the witness; and the answers shall also be reduced to writing. Every question put by a member not of the committee, shall be reduced to writing by such member, and be propounded to the witness by the Speaker, if not objected to; but if any question shall be objected to, or any testimony offered shall be objected to by any member, the member so objecting, and the accused, or his counsel, shall be heard thereon, after which the question shall be decided without further debate.

When the evidence shall before the House, the said Samuel Houston shall be heard on the whole matter, by himself or his counsel, as he may select.

After the said Samuel Houston shall have been heard, he shall be directed to withdraw, and the House shall proceed to consider the subject, and to take such order thereon as may seem just and proper.

The said Samuel Houston shall be furnished with a copy of this order.

Thursday at one o'clock, being the time said to be preferred by General Houston, was unanimously agreed to.

The eye of the critic is often, like a microscope, made so very fine and nice, that it discovers the atoms, grains, and minutest particulars, without ever comprehending the whole, comparing the parts, or seeing all at once the harmony.

The Southwark Hose Company of this city, have presented to their late President, Mr. Jacob B. Lancaster, as a testimony of respect, a silver goblet, prepared with suitable devices, under their immediate direction. The cup is capacious, and bears on one side a chased representation of the hose carriage, with an attachment thereto, and on the other, a handsomely engraved inscription. The swelling part of the cup bears a richly chased wreath. The shank represents a fire plug with a spanner.

In noticing the business of the Senate of this State, in our paper of last week, we gave that body credit for *passing* the bill for the suppression of gaming by lottery, appended to our remarks. This credit, it appears, they do not deserve, as on motion of Mr. Burden, of this city, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

As the vote on this question may hereafter be of some importance as a matter of reference, we append the ayes and noes.

ON THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE BILL.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bertolet, Blythe, Boyd, Burden, Cunningham, Fullerton, Houston, Kerlin, Krebs, Matthews, Mechling, Morris, Petriken, Piper, Smyser, Stoever, Sullivan.—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bassinger, Hays, Jackson, (of Huntingdon,) Jackson, (of Chester,) Klingensmith, Krepps, Livingston, Miller, Packer, Ringland, Hawkins, (*Speaker*.)—11.

In reference to the Court of Oyer and Terminer which will convene at Doylestown, on Monday next, the Intelligencer says: Mina's trial will then take place, which will not probably occupy more than three or four days, as it is expected a number of witnesses brought forward in the trial of Mrs. Chapman, will not appear in this; but the material portions of their testimony, as then given in, will be offered. Since last Court, Mina has been considerably indisposed, probably in a great measure attributable to the close confinement he has necessarily had to undergo. Mina's Counsels are Samuel Rush, Esq. of Philadelphia, and E. T. M'Dowell, of Doylestown; the prosecution will be conducted by T. Ross, Att. Gen. and Wm. B. Reed, Esq. of Philadelphia.

The trials of Myers for the murder of Cole, and of Joseph Leech for Bigamy are also expected to take place next Court, besides several prisoners committed for minor offences. The Court is expected to continue in session two weeks.

A new Post Office has recently been established in Susquehanna County, Pa. called "Kentuckyville," of which Stephen P. Chandler, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Vol. IX. of the Encyclopedia Americana, published by Carey and Lea, has just appeared It embraces from MON to PEL. This valuable work is rapidly drawing to a close. As a book of reference it will be, when completed, perhaps the best extant, and the present opportunity to procure it should therefore be embraced. The additions made to the original German *Conversations Lexicon*, on which the work is based, by the American editors are of a most useful and interesting character, and constitute an attraction to the American reader of much importance.

Doughty's Cabinet of Natural History, for the present month, contains a beautiful lithographic print of the Cougar or Panther, and another of the canvas back, and red headed Duck. Appropriate descriptions accompany each subject. The reading contents are spirited and interesting.

Messrs. Key, Mielke and Biddle, Booksellers, No. 181 Market street, have just issued a work of 300 pages, called the *Singer's own Book*. It is neatly printed in pocket size, and very handsomely got up. It is embellished with two copperplate engravings, one containing portraits of Burns, Moore, Dibbin, Braham, Mr. Sinclair; Mesdames Sontag, Garcia, Catalana, and Miss Paton; the other, scenes from popular plays.—The collection of songs embraces the most popular sentimental, patriotic, naval and comic productions extant, among which are included the favorite airs of all our celebrated vocalists. It is a book that in this musical age will meet with a rapid sale.

THE EFFECTS OF FEAR.—A correspondent desires us to relate the following anecdote, as appropo to the excitement now prevailing in regard to the Cholera—A few years ago, a severe epidemic disease raged in the western part of this state. It carried off large numbers of the inhabitants, and great alarm was consequently occasioned. In the height of the disease, on a certain occasion, a number of persons were working together in a field. Suddenly one of them was observed to be remarkably blue in the face. The fact was communicated to his companions, and eventually to the person so effected, who immediately expressed the utmost fear at what appeared to be a signal proof of his being infected. Apprehension worked so powerfully on his mind, that his companions found it necessary to carry him home, and convey him to bed. His wife was absent, and that no time might be lost, his companions immediately administered the popular remedies for the prevailing disease, but without the slightest good effect. He grew worse and worse, and before the expiration of the first day, he fully believed his last hour was approaching. Happening to cast his eyes on his hands, he discovered that they also were changed in color; raising them up he exclaimed in the deepest anguish, "even my hands are burning blue!"

His wife, who had now returned, heard this exclamation, and hastened to the bedside. The whole mystery of her husband's blue face and hands suddenly flashed on her mind, and she burst into a loud laugh. When called upon to explain herself, she stated that the *blueness* was occasioned by her husband's using a blue cotton handkerchief, which she had recently purchased for him: Her husband was a well man in a few moments.

The story, however, got out, and its frequent reiteration gave it a highly amusing character. The principal party was much mortified at the jibes of his neighbors, and, report says, was therefore induced to make his visits to the village alehouse, which heretofore had been regular and frequent, "like angels' visits, few and far between."

THEATRICAL.

The Chesnut street Theatre closed on Thursday evening, the entertainments being for the benefit of Mr. Gowtanham.

Mrs. A. Drake concluded an engagement at the Arch street house on Wednesday evening, appearing in the character of *Isabella*.

Mr. J. Fisher moved upon singular ossility on Thursday evening for his benefit.

Master Bowers and Miss Alecina Fisher, were announced to appear last evening, in the characters of *Romeo* and *Juliet*, for the benefit of the former.

The Walnut street house opens this evening with the Chesnut street company.

The theatres in New York are in a flourishing condition. Booster draws full houses at the Park, and Miss Vincent at the Bowery, is carrying all before her. Miss Mary Duff also, is rapidly advancing in public favor.

Arrangements are now being made for establishing an evening steam boat line between this city and Baltimore. The Baltimore Patriot, in connexion therewith, thinks out the following plan:—Start from Baltimore at 2 or 3 P.M. and connect with the Philadelphia morning line for New York, and that to connect with the New York line that leaves here for Boston at 5 P.M. By this route, travellers might with great ease go from Washington City to Boston in *fifty-four hours*, a distance of 458 miles. The same might be accomplished in returning, but to do this, the steamboat must leave Philadelphia at 5 P.M. so as to connect with the New York morning boat that arrives there at 4P.M. By this arrangement, *travellers might leave New York in the morning and reach Baltimore the same night!*—Such speed we believe to be unrivalled: and it would prove the most popular, and we should suppose the most profitable line, of any in the United States. We marvel that it has not been put in operation long ere this. We hope it will be embraced at the commencement of the Evening Line that is now about to start. But should it, from any cause, be delayed for the present, we are assured that its ultimate accomplishment is certain, and that too, not distant day. "*Now's the day, and now's the hour.*"

MR. BRISTOW.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that this accomplished teacher of chirography will close his labors for this season, by the middle of the ensuing month. Having made ourselves acquainted with his system of instruction, and witnessed the extraordinary improvement of a great number of his pupils, including many respectable ladies, we believe that we shall confer a benefit on our readers by calling their attention to Mr. Bristow's notice.

There were 110 deaths in this city last week—45 adults, 65 children—by consumption of the lungs 9, dropsy in the head 6, scarlet fever 9, measles 8, mania-a-potu one! small pox 2. Sixteen of the whole number were under one year of age.

The New York City inspector reports the deaths of 135 persons during the past week, ending on the 14th. Of whom there were under five years 64. 31 died of consumption—17 of measles—and 4 of intemperance.

A Wilmington, Delaware, paper states, that a number of cases of Smal Pox have recently occurred in that neighborhood, several of which have proved fatal. In Laurel the inhabitants are much alarmed, and business is nearly suspended.

Persons remote from the battle of cities can have but little idea of the extent to which competition is carried on amongst us. We noticed a *striking* instance on Monday last, while passing the vicinity of Third and Market streets, where a large crowd of people had collected.—Two stage drivers, each having in charge a stage, attached to rival lines, running between this city and Germantown, were in the centre of Third street, stripped to the middle, and contended violently for the possession of a large hair trunk, which lay between them. A third party, the owner of the trunk, fearful that it might suffer in the conflict, was endeavoring to appease the anger of the belligerents, but for some time without success. The contention between the drivers was occasioned by a mistake of the owner of the trunk, who presuming both belonged to one stage, had requested each, at different times, to take it in charge, for their next trip, stating also, that he would be a passenger. As neither would relinquish his claim to the trunk and owner, the latter thought prudent, to tell them in plain terms, that for the time being, he would patronize another line.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened at Wilmington, last week, adjourned on Thursday, 19th inst. after a very harmonious session of nine days. About one hundred and fifty ministers were in attendance Bishops McKendree and Hedding presided.

The following is a statement of the appointments for the ensuing year, in this city and vicinity:

Union Church.—Rev. Joseph Holdich.
St. George's—Rev'ds. G. G. Goderus—F. Hodgson—Wm. Cooper—Jefferson Lewis.
St. John's—Rev. H. G. King
Fifth street Church, N. L.—Rev. Joseph Hasling.
Kensington—Rev. Ruth. Weal.
Asbury (First Philadelphia.)—Rev. Edwin Jennes.
Wilmington—Rev. Joseph Lynand.
Western Revil's—William Rigg—————— Ayers.
West Chester—Rev. Thomas Sovereign.
Reading.—Rev. Joseph Ashbrook.
Lancaster—Rev. ———— Lashua.
Bristol—Revd's. Jas. Page, T. L. Boring.
Germantown.—Rev'ds. John Filey, ——— Nicholson.
Burlington.—Rev'ds. J. Thompson, ——— Campbell.
Bridgeton.—Rev. W. A. Wiggins.
Camden.—Rev. J. Walker.
Trenton City.—Rev. Sol. Higgin.
Pottsville.—Rev. P. Ogden.

Delegates to the General Conference.—Rev'ds. E. Cooper, J. Potts, C. Pitman, J. Lybrand, R. Fierce, D. Daily, H. White, S. C. Thrapp, J. Kennedy, L. McCombs, L. Leonard, S. Sharp, Thos. Ware, H. Hedani.—Warfield, W. Torbert, J. Baughart, T. Neal.

The Nashville Herald of the 4th inst. says:—"Among the occurrences of the day we notice the important discovery, by Mr. Sneider, of Huntingdon in this state, of "a method for keeping victuals warm on stable for any length of time." The discoverer has taken the necessary steps to procure a patent. The lovers of good eating will be under lasting obligations to the genius of Mr. Sneider, whose fame will be as immortal as that of an Ude or a Kitchen."

A rumor prevailed a short time since at Chippewa, U. C., to the effect that the Asiatic Cholera had broken out there. A committee of Physicians of Buffalo, N. Y. visited the place, examined the sick, pronounced them afflicted with bilious remittent fever, and subsequently made a public report to that effect.

Letters from Nantucket give a very favorable account of the school established on that island by Admiral Collin. Eighty-five people are now taught at that institution—We notice that the females, the fairer, and more interesting sex, are all excluded from the "College school."

A SAD BET FOR BEER PARTIES.—Two *bloods* recently entered a tavern in New York, who they had frequently resorted, and, calling for a supper at two bottles of champagne, informed their host that they had laid a wager of such repast as they had ordered. They hoped he would wait for his pay until the divisionhad then charge the loser. The landlord assented, and they sat down to a hearty supper. When they had finished, mine host had the curiosity to ask what was the nature of the bet, and he was not a little chagrined when interested for answer that it originated in a dispute as to the direction the Rock Meeting House steeple would take should it ever fall. The one bet it would fall east, the other west.

John M'Lean, of Ohio.

JUST published a splendid lithographic portrait of John M'Lean, of Ohio, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Drawn from life, by Inman, and executed by Messrs. Childs & Inman. Quarto size price 50 cents.
For sale by R. H. Boisseau, 147 Chesnut Street.
Childs & Inman, South East corner of Chesnut and Fifth Sts.
C. N. Bolmaise, 96 Chesnut Street.
Mrs. S. Hart, 65 South Third Street.
S. Taylor, 204 North Second Street.
E. W. Bonsall, 139 South Second Street.
John Grier, 9 North Fourth Street.
J. G. Auner, 333 Market Street. april 21—3t

MYERS BUSH,
MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES,
Of every Description,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

N. B. For sale, a quantity of first quay shoemaker's bristles, also, assorted bristles for stuck ends. jan 28—1y

A Country Residence.

WILL be let for the summer season unless be entered into immediately, a commodious and genteel house, in a healthy situation, so called, about 5 miles by the city. To those who wish to reside in the country for thirty one months, it is a desirable retreat. For particulars apply as above. april 21—3t

Removal.

HENRY APPLE, Grocer and Comr. has removed his Coffee Shop from No. 27 South Sixth to the lower corner of Tun Alley and Water street, directly below former place. April 21—6t

ASHTON'S
Cheap and Fashionable China Store,
310 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
april 21—

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

On Sunday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock a fire was discovered in the upper story of Mr. Swaim's laboratory, corner of Seventh and George streets. The speedy arrival of the firemen, prevented any further damage than the upper story and part of the roof.

The volunteer corps of National Grays, commanded by Captain Peter Frey, will visit Boston on the Fourth of July next, in pursuance of a resolution passed last summer.

We were sorry to see and to hear on Friday and Saturday last, several young folks shooting small birds—popping away at robbins, blue birds, tom tits, and the like. This is small work at best; but in the spring, when they are just commencing house-keeping, it is out of character.

Passengers that left New York on Saturday morning, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, by the Union Line, steamboat Swan, Captain Diehl, arrived at Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, by the steamboat Trenton, Captain Jenkins, of the Union Line at half past 4 o'clock, making the passage through in nine and a half hours.

A man attempted to drown himself on Saturday afternoon by jumping into the Delaware from South street wharf. Through the exertions of some persons who observed him, he was caught before the final disappearance, and rescuscitated. His habits are said to be intemperate.

It is said that the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, at their session last week, made a rule of discipline to disown any member of that society who was concerned either in the distillation or sale of ardent spirits, if they could not be prevailed upon to relinquish the practice.

A morning paper states, on the authority of a gentleman recently from England, that two of Mr. R. P. Smith's plays have succeeded on the London stage, having been introduced as the productions of an American writer.

The Commissioners of the Girard Bank, intend to open the books for the subscription of stock on Wednesday, the 16th of next month, at the Masonic Hall.

We understand that Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. has accepted the invitation of the Association of Young Men, and will deliver the oral oration on the Fourth of July next. A most creditable and meritorious performance may therefore be expected.

We are pleased to have it in our power to announce, that 100 shares of the Germantown Rail Road, was sold the latter part of last week, at a *premium of one dollar on each share*. Stock looks up, and we should not be surprised to hear of it advancing several dollars higher in a few weeks.

The Williamsport (Md.) Banner says, the prospects of the farmers in that county are almost totally blasted by the long continued cold and dry weather.

The Columbia (Penn.) Spy of the 13th instant states that the Susquehanna river was then so low that the navigation was nearly suspended. A moderate rise, however, would have the effect of renewing the trade.

The Steam Boat Pocahontas, from Norfolk, passed, off West Point, the bodies of two dead men afloat.

Governor Wolf, who has been seriously ill for the last two weeks, is happily so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger.

The passengers in the steam boat Boston, which left New York on Thursday afternoon, at ten minutes past four o'clock, arrived in Boston the next day, a few minutes past twelve o'clock; time in travelling the whole distance 19 hours and 37 minutes.

A copartnership stocken smuggler has sent a letter to the Collector of Portland, enclosing $18, the principal and interest of dues to the Treasury.

A letter received in New Bedford, from one of the crew of the ship Maria Theresa, of that port, dated at Tombez Reads, Dec. 1, 1831, states that two coloured men belonging to the ship, were unfortunately drowned that day by the upsetting of a boat in crossing the bar. They were natives of Philadelphia—names not mentioned.

The Fire King, Chabert, has drawn largely on the people of Richmond, Va. On Thursday night, he received above $500, for giving Prussic Acid to a mouse and a puppy. Its king case, as usual to swallow some himself.

A Mr. Curtis Mills, committed suicide at St. Martinsville, Louisiana, on the night of the 19th ult. by shooting himself through the heart; he is said to have made an attempt at self destruction once before by cutting his throat. Mr. M. is represented as an industrious mechanic, and was a native of Dedham, Mass.

It is said that in Edinburgh cases of the Cholera have been successfully treated by Galvanism. The French Academy of Sciences has named a Committee to investigate the question of the efficacy of this remedy.

The Columbia Bridge Company have concluded a contract for the erection of a new bridge over the Susquehanna, for the sum of $113,000—just one half of the cost of the bridge destroyed by the ice this spring.

A robber who was seized for stealing snuff in the shop of a tobacconist, by way of excusing himself exclaimed, that he had never heard of a law which forbade a man to *take snuff*.

We learn that a woman by the name of Stillman, at Sandy Bay, was last week discovered in bed in a state of perfect insensibility, occasioned by intoxication, and shocking to relate, her infant child was also found suffocated and its arm broken, having been overlaid by its mother.

Mr. Thomas H. Greene, an overseer in a factory in Warwick, R. I. was on Tuesday last drawn in by the drum, and instantly crushed to atoms.

The young ladies of the village of North Adams, in Mass. have formed themselves into a temperance society, agreeing to refrain entirely from drinking ardent spirits!

Beware of counterfeit teas on the back of Michigan. Letter A, payable to C. P. Jones—dated January 1st, 1832 and others dated 1st, 1831. We observe by the Ohio papers, that a large number of notes of the above description are in circulation in that section.

The British Navy consists of 133 vessels, mounting 3540 guns, exclusive of yachts, steam-packets, tenders and vessels employed in the revenue service. The amount appropriated by parliament for the navy during 1831, was $15,605,246.

The New Bedford Mercury says the Post office in that town has been removed *one foot three inches, in an easterly direction.*

The Vandalia (Illinois) Whig, of March 28, says:—It is rumoured that about 600 Sack and Fox Indians have again taken possession of the village at Rock River, and seem determined, as ever, to maintain the right of cultivating the land on the east side of the Mississippi.

We regret, says the Milledgeville Journal, that some acts of insubordination among the students of Franklin College, have lately occurred, that compelled the faculty to exercise their powers to the extent of expulsion in several instances.—We have not learned the particulars.

Additional insurances on life to the amount of £500,000, were made in London within a few days after the Cholera was supposed to be in that capital.

The editor of the Towanda (Bradford county) Settler says, "The produce of a farm commands a better price in this county than in any other county in the state, the same distance from market, and a good farmer can make himself independent in a few years.

"Gent'emen," said the drill sergeant, at a dinner party given to his men, to the early part of the late war, "I'll give you a toast.—May the Smalley Volunteers, whom I have the honor to address, be the terror of the world."

The papers give an account of a man who made a great estate by selling Rum, but five out of six of whose children turned out to be Drunkards! This looks like a frown of Providence upon such a traffic.

In Goochland county, Va. lately, two bald eagles were killed by a negro boy. They were first discovered by him in the air, engaged in a desperate contest, and descending to the ground, they continued their combat so fiercely, that he seized them and wring their necks.

The Easton Whig mentions, that on Friday last, a travelling gentleman was arrested at that place, and after an examination before Justice Heckman, committed to prison, on a charge of passing counterfeit notes on Girard's Bank. One hundred dollars in counterfeit money were found upon his person.

The Harpers announce, as in press, a new novel from the pen of Pickling, entitled "Westward Ho!" The scene opens in Virginia, and subsequently changes to Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Augusta Age states that there have been carried and sold from the state of Maine to Lower Canada, the past year, 1394 head cattle, 249 horses, 500 sheep, 14 tons fresh fish, besides some other articles not enumerated. The whole valued at about $60,000.

The German papers contain an account of an accident which lately happened to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Tour and Taxis, whose dress caught fire by approaching incautiously towards a fire. Her head and neck were severely burnt, but her life is pronounced out of danger.

Among the amusements prepared for Lord Edward Bentinck, the Governor General, during a recent tour to the province of Oude, was to have been a combat between a wild horse and a tyger, but which at the special request of Lady Bentinck, did not take place. It should be added however that upon two previous occasions the horse in question had come off victorious.

GREAT PLANS.—The Niagara Courier says that black walnut planks have been sent from that town to Europe, which were five feet three inches in width, and seventy-five feet long.

Every incorporated Library in the United States is entitled to a copy of "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, Edited by Jared Sparks," 12 vols. 8vo as a donation from Congress.

A New York paper, in noticing the failure in holding the Court in Erie county of that state, from the absence of the Judges, observes: "One of them having been engaged in the *lobby*, at Albany, and the other having hired himself out as journeyman drover, to follow some cattle to Philadelphia.

A respectable gentleman of Williamson county, Mr. John Allison, was robbed on last Tuesday evening, at an auction store in Nashville, of an old red pocket book containing about six hundred dollars.

In speaking of the *wonderful* natural resources of the State of Maine, the Gardiner Chronicle remarks:—"We have sulphuret of iron, or copperas rock, sufficient to make copperas enough, when added to our maple bark, to dye all creation black as the dark ages of Egypt."

Mr. Forrest took a benefit, at the park Theatre, on Monday evening last. He played Othello to the Iago of Mr. Maywood.

William Barrett, Esq. of Vincennes, Vt. recently committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The cause is not assigned. He has left a wife and six children to lament his rash end.

Mr. Robert Simpson who was said to be the last survivor of the garrison of the British army which fought under General Wolfe in the Revolutionary war, died at Montreal on the 6th inst. Mr. Simpson had attained the advanced age of 101 years. Among the persons who attended his remains were several of his *adult Great Great Great Children.*

The acting Governor of Michigan has been bound over to keep the peace, and he of good behaviour, until his appearance at Court, for cowhiding an editor.

A new Post-Office has been established at Kerstine, Bucks County, Pa and Adam Kerst, appointed Post-Master—the Post-Office is situated in Rockhill township, on the Philadelphia and Bethlehem Stage Road.

A Baltimore paper says, "what an improvement it would be if fire engines could be managed without noise.—The firemen could be heard and understood, and the strength now wasted in vociferations would be applied to useful work.

The Presbyterian Meeting House at Hillsburg, Indiana county, Pa. has been destroyed by fire.

In Baltimore, during the week ending on the 16th there were 43 deaths—males 17—females 26. 10 died of consumption, and 3 of old age.

The Roanoke Advocate says, that a rencontre occurred on the 9th inst. near Weldon, N. C. between a Mr. Hutchings and a Mr. Crump, in which the former was stabbed to the heart, he died instantly.

In the neighborhood of Jaffrey, N. H. there is now preparing an establishment for the manufacture of sugar and molasses from potatoes. It is calculated to pay for the potatoes their cash value 12 cts. per bushel, and net a profit, 20 cts. per bushel above all expenses.

The Concord Gazette states that in addition to the destruction of fruit trees by the severe winter and mice, most of the bees in that vicinity have perished, in consequence of which the market was flooded with honey.

The paper manufactory of F. A. Hall, Esq. of Dedham, Mass. was burned to the ground on the morning of the 14th inst.

The marshal of the city of Boston has issued a caution to "cigar smokers," that he will fine them two dollars for every offence against the law, by smoking a cigar in the street.

Sixteen Elegant Engravings for One Dollar!

The Toilette,	Equinoctial Storm,
Byron,	The Freshet,
Peasant Boy,	The Lute,
Will he Bite?	An Escape,
Apprehension,	Fairy Isle,
Inviting Serenade,	Napoleon,
Dead Soldier,	Kosbia,
Washington,	Young Artist.

Suitable for albums, scrap-books, &c. For sale at this office.

Our collection of engravings embraces an extensive variety of subjects, among which are portraits of all distinguished American characters. Price one dollar per sett, containing sixteen different engravings.

ALMANAC.

1832. APRIL.	SUN RISE.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
21 SATURDAY,	5 19	6 41	7 6	
22 SUNDAY,	5 18	6 42	7 55	D. 8. 8.
23 MONDAY,	5 17	6 43	8 43	
24 TUESDAY,	5 15	6 44	9 32	New 1 6 1
25 WEDNESDAY,	5 14	6 46	10 17	First 7 8 58
26 THURSDAY,	5 13	6 47	11 4	Full 14 10 59
27 FRIDAY,	5 12	6 48	11 51	Last 22 11 11
28 SATURDAY,	5 11	6 49	12 15	New 30 10 39

A Stated meeting of the PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF *COMPOSITORS* will be held at Upson's, Dock Street, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. HENRY B. J. NAFF, *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE.—EXHIBITION AND SALE OF FANCY Articles. The Ladies of St. John's Church, Northern Liberties, and of Christ Church, in the city, purpose to have an exhibition and sale of Fancy Articles, on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 23d, 24th, and 25th inst. at the Commissioners' Hall, in Third street, above Tammy. To commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and close at half past 8 in the evening of each day. Admittance 12½ cents.

THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA will hold their annual meeting in the Session Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, on Wednesday evening, 25th inst. at 7½ o'clock. The clergy, managers, and members of the Philadelphia Bible Society and Auxiliary Associations, and all interested in the Bible cause, are respectfully invited to attend.

The treasurer will be present to receive subscriptions and donations.

NOTICE.—Mr. FULLER will lecture tomorrow evening at the Universalist Church in Callowhill street, from Acts 24, 25. "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered Go thy way for this time, and when I have a more convenient season, I will call for thee."

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst by the Rev. Mr. Grant, Mr. T. J. HERRING, to Miss CAROLINE SAVAGE, both of Philadelphia.

At Baltimore, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, the Rev. THOMAS B. SARGENT, of Philadelphia, to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of James Carroll, Esq. of Baltimore.

On Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Rev.

O spirits gay, and kindly heart,
Precious the blessings ye impart.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.

What is that, when first we rise
And shake sleep from our drowsy eyes,
That kindly our first want supplies?
A chew Tobacco.

When we partake a dainty meal
Of fish, or fowl, or beef, or veal,
For what do we in pocket feel?
A chew Tobacco.

When loss or crosses vex our mind,
Wounds growing fast and work behind,
In what do we most pleasure find?
A chew Tobacco.

When you're a stranger far from home,
And hippo almost breaks your bones,
What to it for your grief atones?
A chew Tobacco.

Then let us praise the Indian weed,
And wish that we may never need,
But all in friendship be agreed
To Chew Tobacco.
IGNORAMUS.

CHOLERA VS. RHEUMI.—At Bristol, a few days ago, the following curious colloquy was heard between two women who had just returned from the Committee for the prevention of the cholera: "I say, Martha, what hast thou got?" "Why, I have got five yards of flannel, what hast thee?" "Why, I have got seven; and dang me if I don't think, after all, the cholera's better than reform."

AN APPROPRIATE TEXT.—A dissenting minister of Dundee lately delivered a sermon to the inmates of the debtors' ward of the gaol, on which occasion he selected as his text the following memorable answer:—"Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out of thence till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

"I'M OFF!"—As the fly said that lit on the mustard pot.

The story is this: A fly, in pursuit of sweets, honey or sugar, descended upon an open pot of mustard, mistaking it, probably, for St. Croix. What a disappointment!—The one an delicious—the other so odious, so suffocating. Two Indian Chiefs were once at table. One of them seeing other guests taking mustard with their roast beef, helped himself to a spoonful and swallowed the whole as it done. Too stoical to complain, he preserved imperturbable serenity of muscle, involuntary tears only marking his internal agony. "Why you weep?"—inquired the brother Chief. "Thinking of my father's death," was the reply. Presently the other, who had seen his fellow taste the mustard, helped himself, and swallowed the fiery potion. Tears streamed a pace. "And why those sighs of sorrow?" inquired the first. "I was sorrowing," replied the other, "that you had not been buried with your father." The fact is—that to the fly, as to the Indian, the mustard was a complete take in.

A young man went to pay his addresses to a pretty girl, whom he had seen abroad, neat as a pink, and mild as a summer evening—all smiles and dimples. Going in the, especially one day, he heard the voice of his charmer an octave above, and at least a demi semiquaver too rapid for good nature. Standing a moment, he saw her pass—those silken tresses in wild disorder, "streaming like a meteor to the troubled air," slipshod—the heel of one stocking torn half off. It was not the habitable of industry, but the garb of the shatters. Amazed, the lover gazed a moment—then crying,

"I am off," as the fly said, took his departure forever.

Such a girl, so neat in public, so sweet before company, I look on as a piece of veneered work, a thin covering of beautiful stuff, put on for show, concealing the rough and unsightly material of which the article is mainly formed.

How many hundred instances in life is mustard taken for sugar: in politics, in trade, especially in pleasure.

Reader, write to me to read, and of all things should be mortified to see any one gaping over my youthful lucubrations—"I'm off"

A NICE VOICE.

[Translated from the French.]

Three strapping clowns were seen one day (strange case!)
Holding poor Hodge up to his knees in ice;
'Twas terrible to see the fellow's face,
Yet there he sat, stuck fast as in a vice.

With wond'ring ire a passenger was seized:
"Fortune!" cried he, "what have ye so removed
Hodge on the ice for?"—"We're not displeased,"
A bantle said, "we're making the man horse."

"Horse!"—"Yes, sir, manly in his tone like gruff:
Tomorrow's the saint's day in this here place;
And this here lad, who wonce sure enough,
We're putting in a state to sing the bass."

HORRIBLE OR FITFUL APPETITE.—In the course of the last winter, five Dutch gentlemen set out for Rotterdam to travel on skates to Amsterdam. They had passed over about twelve miles of the waste of inland waters, which extends between the two cities, and were with the exception of one of the party who kept apart, skating with great velocity, in close files, and hands linked in the Dutch manner, and were striking out far from the shore, when, at once, the whole file was precipitated through the ice, and two out of the four were hardly rescued from the spot. The other two were father and son, both remarkably fine men, and the father an expert swimmer, which enabled him to support himself and his son too for a considerable time, during which he was so collected as to give directions to the only one of the party, who had not fallen in, how he should conduct himself to afford assistance; but at length he gave utterance to the thought that his son's continuing to hold him would be the death of both. The son immediately kissed his father, and, with the fortitude and endearing expression he was accustomed to, made him "good night," loosed his hold, and deliberately resigned himself to death. The father lives, and the name, at least, of Henry Hock, the son, must live also.—*Liverpool Courier.*

From the New York Mirror.

OBADIAH.

"You are a good for nothing lazy rascal," said an exasperated farmer to his son Obadiah Davis. "You a'n't worth the salt of your meat to have. You have neither watered the horses, nor fed the pigs. There's Sal scalding down stairs, because there's no wood cut for the oven; and you have left the bars of the lane down, and the cow has gone into neighbor Humphreys' field. Get out, you idle, lazy, good for nothing loon—out of my sight!"

Mr. Davis was six feet high. Obadiah was not more than five feet three. The last adjectives, with their terminating noun, were rendered much more emphatic by the hearty cuffs with which each one was accompanied, and the last explanatory cuff, which came from the palm of a hand, brawny with fifty years labor, formed a hint not to be mistaken, that the negligent youth's company was no longer wanted.

Obadiah was a lubberly looking fellow, about twenty.—He bore the bearing with good grace, the necessity of which frequent experience had inculcated; and without saying a word to his irritated parent, he went down the lane—a neglect of the bars of which had formed one of the counts in the declarations against him—and sat down on a stone, in a little grove of trees, and by the side of a brook, whose waters swept rapidly over their sandy bed, and filled the air with freshness and music. He ruminated awhile with his under lip out in a pouting way, which with him as well as others, was a sign of some internal agitation.

"Yes," he exclaimed—for why should not farmers' boys address the grove and invoke the rural spirits, as well as "Tell ye Brutus?" "Yes," says Obadiah, drawing the sleeve of his coat across his mouth, with more of a view of comfort than grace; "yes.—I'll be dorned if I stand that 'ere any more. I a'n't to be beat like a dog all my life, and I think I may as well give dad the slip now as well as any other time. I'll tell him on't. If he's a mind to give me a trifle, so much the better—if he han't, why he may let it alone."

It was about two days after the preceding events, that Mr. Davis was surprised by the appearance of his son, appareled and equipped for a journey. He stared at him a moment, partly silent from displeasure, and partly from surprise.

"Well, father," said Obadiah, with some hesitation, "I'm come to bid you good bye."

"To bid me good bye, you fool! Why, where are you going?"

"I am going to seek my fortune in the world, father. I know I am no use to you. I think I can do almost as well may where else. I can't do much worse, at all events. So I am going down to York, or somewhere thereabouts, to get along by myself."

Warm and deep feelings, thank heaven, are not confined to the wealthy nor the wise; and nature fashions her humblest hearts, as rich in strong and delicious affections, as those which beat beneath flashing stars. Mr. Davis loved his son, for many reasons. He was the only pledge of one who had stirred up the romance of earlier feelings, and whom now the green sod covered; and Obadiah, ordinary as was his general appearance, sometimes turned upon him with an expression of face or replied in mirth with a smile, which recalled her to his memory, and found no where else in the wide world. Besides, he was always honest and affectionate; and though he never discovered that kind of activity which might have rendered him useful in the station which he had occupied; yet he was his son, and as such, he felt more than he was in the habit of putting in words.

His eyes appeared moist, therefore, as he remonstrated with the young adventurer, and found him firm in the purpose which he had, it seemed, been a considerable time in adopting; and, after much useless persuasion, with a voice softened by the thought of approaching separation, he asked him what course he intended to pursue.

"I am going to study law."

"And how are you to be supported while you are following your studies?"

"I guess I'll teach school," answered Obadiah, with a gravity of a saint.

The old man, in spite of his sorrow, could not refrain from laughing at the thought of his young unsuccessful agriculturist, retailing his wisdom and knowledge to the rising generation, or pursuing the subtle shadows of justice through the misty labyrinths of law. He looked at him with increasing wonder. There he was, with his brown coat, and linsey-wolsey trowsers, his hair combed straight over his forehead, and his bashfulness flinging him into a most awkward attitude, even in this attempt to explain his new prospects. But Obadiah, it appears, had made up his mind and was not inclined to return to his old employment on any terms. He therefore bade his father God bye, and shook hands with his sister Sally and the ox. A short walk over the farm afforded him an opportunity of performing the same tender duty towards the cows, the pigs, and the old cow. All things being at length settled to his satisfaction, he started on his way—Cheerfully were gathering upon the roost, and the old dog Cæsar came after him, wagging his tail affectionately, and entreating eloquently, but in vain, to accompany his master on his novel expedition. Many sensitive folks would have yielded a few soft regrets to the quiet and really beautiful spot he was leaving perhaps forever. But Obadiah never dreamed of regretting what he was doing of his own accord. He cast therefore only a slight retrospective glance upon the scene of his boyish pains and pleasures; and, having surveyed in a moment, with one eye shut, commanded his journey, whistling Yankee Doodle.

The disadvantages under which he labored were immense. Without education, and totally destitute of experience of the fashionable or literary world; friendless, and almost penniless, he was to make his own way among those who had enjoyed proper instruction, and high friends from their birth—who had been ushered into public life, with the honors of college, and who would scarcely regard the quiet, plain, and retiring country boy, except with smiles and derision.

His advantages, however, were not by himself disregarded. He knew the strength of a mind which had grown up in the shade and quiet of nature's abodes, unweakened by the dissipations of fashion and untrammelled by the fetters of a bad system of education. He knew that he had great difficulties to struggle against, and that he must depend upon himself, duly to supply all deficiences of nature or art, by his own unwearied application.

* * * * * * *

In a splendid drawing room of a well known city, a young gentleman was entertaining some young ladies. They were all in rich and highly fashionable apparel. The girls were lively; and they, as well as the graceful youth, whose handsomely turned periods excited so much pleasure, and whose attic wit produced such frequent bursts of merriment, seemed whiling away the hours delightfully, in all the charming, and elegant familiarity of high life.—A ringing was heard at the door, and the servant announced Mr. Obadiah Davis, who accordingly walked in with his hat on, and without the slightest embarrassment proceeded to business. The politeness ever attendant upon real gentility, prompted all the company to restrain their disposition towards mirth, while Mr. Davis presented his letter of introduction, and the gentleman was perusing the same. But when, after having finished and folded up the letter, Mr. Chatterton introduced Mr. Davis to the ladies, as a gentleman from the country, whose intention it was to pursue the profession of the law, the lurking smiles curled their way up, in spite of themselves; and Mr. Chatterton himself, while he performed all the necessary duties which the etiquette of the day required, added to the good humor of his fair and merry companions, by a wink which did not pass altogether unobserved.

Mr. Chatterton complied with his request, which, upon the recommendation of a friend, he had made, to be allowed to file his certificate in the office where the young gentleman, under the instructions of his father, was also studying law.

Time passed on. Charles Chatterton, in the full possession of an ample fortune, and surrounded by all the blandishments of life, found a thousand things to charm him from his office. He was young. His nobility was courted by all his acquaintance of his own sex, and among the fair and fascinating of the other, a heart like his was sure to find joys too delicious to be yielded for the drudgery of a lawyer's office, or the remote hopes of future fame. He loved music, and its notes welcomed and detained him wherever he went. Dancing was his delight, and there were snowy hands which he knew he might have for the asking, and bright eyes to flash upon him when he did ask; and how could he turn from witchery like those, for the dusty volumes of antiquity of law? He was an enthusiastic admirer of nature, and she wooed him in a thousand ways from his tedious task. Her breath was fragrant upon the air, and her voice came to him in winning tones upon every breeze. It was impossible for him to turn a deaf ear to her enchantments: therefore he walked, sailed, rode—sometimes he wondered forth in the morning, to witness the rising of the sun; and again, in the summer night, the moon would lure him out from the unhealthy lamp, to roam with loved ones beneath her rays.

Now, during all this time little Obadiah was as busy as a bee. He had taken a school, which occupied part of his time, and the income enabled him to defray all his expenses. Nothing called him from his duty. The moon shed her silvery radiance in vain; and he had seen the sun rise as often, that he had lost all its novelty. His feelings were not awakened by wandering affections, nor was his clear and calculating brain disturbed by the intrusive visions of fancy. Nature, art, beauty, and fashion, all went with their various revolutions and adventures without affecting him—his time was devoted to his duty, and he knew no other pleasure.

Ten years passed away, and brought with it, as usual, many unexperienced changes. Charles Chatterton, the lovely, the elegant, the mould of fashion, and the glass of form, had been left in poverty by the failure of his father. Bred up in all the luxuries of life, and unprepared to meet its rude encounters, he was inadequate to support himself. His fine, but effeminate spirit broke down, and he lives in poverty, neglected by his former friends, and awaiting a miserable death.

Obadiah, on the contrary, has succeeded beyond all expectation. His skill and knowledge have acquired for him a high reputation; and he is rapidly amassing a fortune, which he will doubtless know how to keep, as well as to obtain. His manners, too, have become polished during his commerce with the world; and the rough and awkward country lad, is now one of the richest and most celebrated lawyers of one of the first States of the Union. His influence is visible upon a large portion of society, and there are rumors of an intention to send him to Congress. What a pity it is that the fine and delicate enjoyments of our nature are so often inconsistent with worldly success and that wealth and fame must be sought by so many sacrifices of feeling and affection!

From the Transcript.

We can't exactly say, for we don't know, who wrote the subjoined lyric, but we rather take it to be the impulsion, that it was contributed to cute one, who guesses that he has a right notion of things. It certainly is amusing smart.

THE REVENGE.

It was a clear December's night,
And beautiful the sledding—
When we arrived off for Uncle Joe's,
To be at Nabby's wedding.

And though the cold was so intense
My ears were almost frozen,
I never thought to wink them up,
So wrapt was I in Cupid.

I never felt, in all my life,
So bad, you may depend on't,
As when my Uncle's cow-yard, with
The cow-hare on the end on't,—

Bore into sight, just as we turned
By Deacon Sam's new place;
And the light from Uncle's tallow
Candles, stared me in the face.

But when I saw the hay-cart lay
Just as when last we *pulled*
I couldn't bridge another hair,
So stopped a bit, and balked.

Then out I drawed my handkerchief
And had a real spell on't,
'Till it was soaked and wrung three times!
I'm most ashamed to tell on't.

For Nab and me, has often been,
To a merry husking frolic,
But now, the very name of Nab
Affects me like the cholic.

It ain't because I loved her though,
But 'twastno so tarnal funny:
That such a gal as our Nab,
Should marry just for money.

I guess, if his gray mare goes lame,
Some folks'll know who *done it:*
And, when I'm married, some folks too!
Will have a London bonnet.

Yes, hang my ploughshare, if I don't
Bring Nabby to the scratch;
There's many a girl 'd jump to git
My new potato patch.

I guess as when my cows have calved,
My heus ton all with chicken!
She'll think she's lost a thing or two,
And then she'll kind of sicken.

NAPOLEON'S ANECDOTE.—"One day, after dinner at St. Helena," says Count Las Cases, in his interesting journal, "the conversation turned upon love. I must have made some very fine and sentimental remarks on this important subject, for the emperor laughed at what he styled my prattle, and said that he understood none of my romantic verbiage. Then speaking with an air of levity, he wished to make me believe that he was better acquainted with sensations than sentiments, I made free to remark, that he was trying to be thought worse than he was described to be in the authentic but easy secret ordonnais that were circulated about the palace. "And what was you end of me?" resumed he, with an air of gaiety.—"Sire," I replied, "it is understood, that when at the summit of your power you suffered yourself to be fettered by the chains of love: that you became a hero of romance. In short, that you conceived an attachment for a lady in humble circumstances: that you wrote to her above a dozen love letters; and that her power over you prevailed so far as to compel you to disguise yourself, and to visit her secretly and alone, at her own residence in the heart of Paris." And how came this to be known?" he said, smiling: which of course amounted to an admission of the fact. "And it was doubtless added," continued he, "that that was the most imprudent act of my whole life: for had my mistress proved treacherous, what might not have been my fate! alone and disguised, in the circumstances in which I was placed, amidst the snares with which I was surrounded? But what more is said of me?" "Sire, *it is affirmed that your majesty's posterity is not confined to the King of Rome.*" The secret chronicle states, that he has two elder brothers one, the off-spring of a fair foreigner, whom you loved in a distant country; the other, the fruit of a connection nearer at hand, in the bosom of your own capital. It was asserted, that both had been conveyed to Malmaison before our departure; the one brought by his mother, and the other introduced by his tutor; and they were described to be the living portraits of their father." The emperor laughed much at the extent of my information, as he termed it: and being now in a merry vein, he began to take a frank retrospect of his early years, relating many of the love affairs and humorous adventures in which he had been engaged.

"It is said, that a codicil in the emperor's will, which, however, must remain secret, completely confirms the above conjectures."

LOVE.

Love is a pain, love is a pleasure,
It is a burden, it is a treasure,
It is a pang, it is a bliss,
It is a hit, it is a miss.

Love makes us proud, and makes us shabby,
It makes us sad and makes us crabby;
Oft makes us wise and full of wit,
But oft'ner fools, for bedlam fit.

Love 's full of hope, and full of fear,
Feels flattered there, and slighted here;
Is selfish now, devoted then.
Loves all mankind and hates all men.

Love makes oft rich, and often poor,
The miser's and the spendthrift's cure;
Makes ugly fair, and stupid bright,
Makes right be wrong, and wrong be right.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

From the Medical Flora of the United States.

BY PROFESSOR RAFINESQUE.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE.

Names. Common Comfrey. *Fr.* Consoude usuelle.

Genus SYMPHYTUM. Calyx five parted, persistent. Corolla funnel shaped, limbus tubulate ventricose, orifice closed by 5 subulate appendages. Five stamina in the tube. Pistil 4 lobed, one style and stigma. Four seeds.

Sp. *Symphytum officinale.* L. Stem erect and winged; leaves oval lanceolate, all sessile, decurrent, acute, rugose: racemes nodding, glomerated, and secund.

DESCRIPTION. Root perennial, whitish, thick, cylindrical, tapering or branched. Stem 3 or 4 feet high, upright, branched, angular and winged, rough; branches erect. Leaves alternate, sessile decurrent, oblong, attenuated, and rugose. Flowers in terminal racemes, glomerated, nodding, recurved. Corolla yellowish white, base tubular, end ventricose, 5 toothed.

HISTORY. This plant is a native of Europe, but has been naturalized from New England to Ohio and Virginia, growing spontaneously in thickets, meadows, &c. It blossoms in June and July. The varieties are, 1. *Purpureum*, with purple flowers and spreading calyx. 2. *Nigrum*, root black. 3. *Elatior.* 4. *Pumilum.* 5. *Albiflorum.*

We have a native American species of this genus, found west of the Mississippi, in the prairies and glades, and cultivated at Bartram's garden. I call it and distinguish it as follows:

Symphytum hirsutum. Whole plant hirsute. Stem erect, somewhat winged, lower leaves petiolate, oblong lanceolate, upper leaves sessile decurrent, oval acuminate; racemes germinate, erect, convolute at the end. Size 4 feet, lower leaves a foot long, flowers white.

PROPERTIES. The whole plant, but chiefly the roots are in use; the *S. hirsutum* is probably equivalent. They have no smell; the taste is mucilaginous, glutinous, a little sweetish, and austere, but grateful. The principles are mucilage, fecula, gallic acid, &c. They are inspissant, demulcent, vulnerary, astringent, and beneficial in dysentery, nephritis, hæmathuna, hemoptysis, strangury, and many other diseases internally, while externally they are useful bruised and applied to ruptures and sprains. The mucilage of these roots is equal to that of *Althea* or Marshmallows, but much more useful, being united to astringency. The Comfrey may be used with great advantage in hemorrhage of the bowels, stomach, and lungs, erosions of the intestines, salt rheum, &c. It is much valued in Europe and China, also by our herbalists, but wrongly omitted by all our medical writers, except Schoepf and Cutler. In China it is called *Tsi-hoang*, and considered equal to Ginseng in many cases, particularly in preserving health; pills, lozenges, and bolus are made of it, and taken daily in the morning, by people of weak and debilitated habits. In Europe, a conserve and syrup is used. The infusion, decoction, &c. are equally good; the doses need not be very nice, as the effects are mild. It may be safely employed in all diseases of debility, relaxation, and overflowing. It is said to act as a palliative at least in nephitic pains and gravel, to prevent the recurrence of bleeding from the lungs and stomach, and to strengthen while it lubricates all the solids.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.—It is rumored that a dashing belle residing in a town, which we do not think proper to mention, a few weeks since met with an unpleasant adventure, which was very nearly proving fatal in its effects. She was promenading on the banks of a river, accompanied by a gentleman, two female cousins, and a little dog of the Spaniel species—(we love to be particular)when a sudden gust of wind inflated the enormous sleeves of her dress, and became immediately invested with all the properties of highly rarified air. She was suddenly lifted from the ground, to the surprise and horror of her companions, maugre all her agonizing shrieks and prayers for assistance, and wafted high in the air, a sportsman in a neighboring grove, hearing her cries, stepped forth, and perceiving her dilemma—with great presence of mind, took deliberate aim at one of her sleeves: the bullet sped—passed within six feet of her head, and perforating the *balloon*, the air rushed out and she was precipitated from a fearful height into the water; and had not the other sleeve floated her buoyantly on the surface, she must have perished before assistance arrived. She escaped, however, with no other inconvenience than a slight cold—but was troubled with a hoarseness for several days after the alarming accident.—*Exeter News Letter.*

NEWLY DISCOVERED CAVE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A few days ago, Mr. Reese, of Penn township, Franklin county, Pa. living on the base of North Mountain, was about to dig for water; and as there is a very large spring issuing out of the rocks, at the foot of a hill of consider.ble height, and a kind of cave some distance above the spring, he thought he could probably open upon the stream—accordingly he commenced digging in the sink-hole, and had proceeded but a few feet when he could plainly hear the water running, seemingly with great rapidity; and at the distance of about twenty feet from the surface, came to the water, at the lower extremity of a fissure in the rock, when immediately expanded into a large and beautiful cavern, the entrance which is partially obstructed by loose rocks, which after advancing a little distance, entirely disappear, and instead of loose rubbish, solid rocks appear enamelled with spar of different colours. In every direction are to be seen the most beautiful icicles (stalactites) suspended from its noble, and in some places, majestic ceiling. Concretions, without number, and of almost every colour, size, and dimensions, are seen pointing downwards from the ceiling, and inwards from the sloping walls—some white, some red, some brown, some green, and others transparent as glass, all solid as marble. They threaten the curious adventurer with being torn to pieces by their craggy points, if he attempts penetrating any further into it, and hindered in water, which he can distinctly perceive in a stooping position, in order to avoid them. In proceeding up this subterraneous passage, you are obliged to walk in the run nearly all the way.

The run is in some places dry at the present season of the year. Yet it is evident from the bed of the run, and other visible marks of the water, must flow through the different channels in large quantities. Even at this time, there is a great deal running through it, but mostly through channels alongside the principal one as is evident from the great noise it makes, in rolling over the craggy rocks which impede its progress.

There are in the principal channel several falls, which might very probably be denominated cataracts—the extent of the cave is yet unknown, as it has been but partially explored; the greatest distance any person has been up it yet, is about 800 feet, at which distance there was no appearance of its termination. In ascending this cave, the eye is most agreeably struck with its grandeur—as every step new wonders present themselves—here in the spar formed into trees, shrubs, &c. which makes it have the appearance of a petrified grove—in some places the spar is formed into the likeness of man, birds, beasts, organs, &c. and in one place, raised on a pedestal, is a striking resemblance of a half unfolded flag. Besides this, there are hundreds of other likenesses which I shall not attempt a description of. When we first saw them, we were only surprised at their diversity and beauty, but on a more minute examination we were struck with amazement, knowing them to be mere productions of nature; who hitherto in solitary silence, had, to her playful moments unseen and unheard, devised the scene as if for her own amusement.—*Christian Advocate.*

Plaster Paris.

GROUND Plaster by the barrel, barrel, or ton, can be had at the Depot, No. 48 North Delaware, Chemist Street, Wharf, Southwark, of Charles Wheeler, Jun.
march 31—1y*

Eligible Country Property.

I WILL sell the property recently occupied by me, the improvements are a two story frame dwelling, containing seven rooms, one pantry and kitchen, smoke house, carriage house, stabling, &c. all in good order. Terms easy.
JOSEPH RAUGHLEY.
april 7—4t

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have recently opened a wholesale and retail store, at the corner of 9th and Minor streets, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia, where a general assortment of the above articles, of good quality, will be constantly kept on hand. They have also made a compromise for cutting, and grinding, in good packages, medicinal and culinary herbs, both indigenous and exotic, which they intend dispensing at upon reasonable terms.
HARLAN & BIDDALL.
N. B. Persons will negotiate with, and deposit to collect bonks, may make advantageous engagements for the ensuing season, by early application.
april 7—6m*

Swaim's Panacea.

THIS Medicine is particularly recommended at this season of the year, as an alterative or purifier of the blood. It gives a tone and vigor to debilitated constitutions, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects. The Panacea Proteus being a vegetable compound from healthy vegetable substances, it resembles in part of taste or flavor a rich cordial, rather than a medicine. Every person after taking quinine, calomel or mercury in any shape, should here recourse to two or three bottles of the syrup; it is a perfect restorative; there is nothing certainly can compare with it.

In the decline of life, or when the system has been impaired by exposure, it restrains, strengthens, and supports it. It is not prepared for sale that universally prolongs existence.

Prepared and sold at Swaim's Laboratory, south Seventh, near Chesnut street, and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

Also, Swaim's Vermifuge.

No family ought or ever will be without this medicine after a trial.
april 7—6t

JOSEPH IWARTZ'S

CARPET MANUFACTORY, No. 319 North Third street, four doors above Vine street, Philadelphia.

Fashionable Carpets are now of different patterns, in the most recent style. He also keeps on hand ready made Carpets, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices.

He returns thankfully acknowledgements for the liberal patronage he has received during the last year, and solicits a continuance of the same.

He also informs the public in general that he has at present an extensive assortment of Household Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend in all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred rolls very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser is not connected in Philadelphia with the Franklin Institute.
march 10—2mo

To Rent.

THE second and third stores of the house No. 48 Market street. The rooms arrange and suitable for printing offices, store rooms, or any purpose requiring extensive space. Enquire of
SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
No. 48 Market street.
jan 2—tf

Joseph G. Barras,

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURER, first door in Carpenter's Court, up stairs, the shop. An apprentice wanted.
april 7—3t*

Canton Sugar.

A FEW hogsh. very superior white Canton Sugar; price 8½ per lbs, cash, at 12 months.
JACOB R. ELFRETH,
No. 91 Market street.
april 7—3t*

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN R. DILMAN, No 19 Franklin Place, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for home consumption and exportation.
March 10—3mo

James' Antidyspeptic Pills.

FOR the relief and cure of dyspepsia, head-ache, and general debility of the body. These pills can be taken without disgust, or even inconvenience. And among the many remedies proposed for dyspepsia none have had a more beneficial use; experience, perhaps leaves the best guide, has induced thousands to the trial, who have tried and abandoned other remedies. The signature of the proprietor, Henry James, is on the envelope of each box.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, at the north west corner of Second and Market street.
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A LADY

OF good character, qualified to teach the rudiments of an English education and Piano, will find encouraging conditions at the present time, by addressing Christian, Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

A lady about 30 miles from the city in this State, &c. more particular reference may be had at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.
april 7—3t*

Boston Volume on Teeth.

THE information given in this excellent work is so satisfactory, that about fifteen months sending continues the most timid, that with timely attention, teeth may be saved from decay, or at the worst, be made to last longer of neglected, until death or old age. Sold at the author's office, No. 24 Bromfield street, Boston, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.
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april 7—3mo

Ribbons, &c.

C. McKARAHER will continue to open new goods during the Spring, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at his RIBBON, SILK, and FANCY STORE, No. 47 north Second street, opposite Christ Church, and will be thankful for a call from his friends and customers.
march 10—tf

Cologne Water of Superior Quality.

PREPARED after the original FARINA recipe, which must therefore be equal to the genuine article imported direct from Cologne: all ingredients are warranted to be of the first quality. For sale at No. 244 Race street, one door above Seventh.
march 3—3mo

M. Chabert's Tapuyas Elixir,

AN instantaneous cure for the Tooth-ache, which he with all the greatest confidence, offers to the public, having, before he took this opportunity of making it publicly known, for the last two years received gratuitously some hundreds of individuals, whose testimonials he can produce, as well as certificates from many eminent medical gentlemen, some of which follow:—

To Mons. Chabert,—This is to certify that we have tried your Tapuyas Elixir on several of our patients, and it has always made a certain cure; we found it not to injure the other teeth in any degree, and have not the least doubt that it preserves the gums. It is the sole specific of the kind we have ever found to answer so well. It is therefore a valuable discovery for such excruciating pain. We give you credit for such a valuable discovery, with leave to use our names in support of its efficacy; if it can be of any benefit to you.

London, 25th March, 1830.

D. S. Gouge, Member Royal College of Surgeons, 29 Berwick st. Soho; G. Williams, Member Royal College of Surgeons, Thynne Place, Kingston, Surrey; J. Irwin, Surgeon, 43 Lower Road; J. Williams, London Hospital; J. B. Harvey, Member Royal College of Surgeons, &c. 86, Peters J. Cooper, Member Royal College of Surgeons, &c. 48 Great Windmill street, Haymarket; Thomas Robert Gruneisen, John Law, 6 Gloucester street, Blackfriars Road.

New York, Dec 6th, 1831.

To Mons. Chabert Sir,—In answer to your note of this morning requesting the result of my observations of the virtues of your Tapuyas Elixir, I have the pleasure to state, that I have witnessed its application in two cases of severe tooth-ache, in all of which the relief was immediate, and for aught I know the cure permanent, and therefore have not the least hesitation to recommend it for general use.

Respectfully, your most obed't, W. ANDERSON, M.D.

N. Chabert has in one or two numbers of certificates from patients resident in this country as well as of the first respectability, that he will be compelled to withdraw the Elixir at present being on sale, it is found difficult to supply agents and others with but limited quantities, consequent on how ever we making, that all can be supplied with such quantities as they may wish.

N. C. respectfully informs the public, that he has appointed the subscriber, Sole Agent for the United States, with power to create new agents, who will always keep prepared a sufficient quantity of the Elixir, to supply the agents appointed, and those to be appointed, druggists, country merchants and others at wholesale prices. Letters and orders directed to him post paid will meet with prompt attention.

☞ None is genuine but that which has N. Chabert inscribed on the bottle, and on the wrapper, N. C. & J. G. C. Price 50 cents per bottle. 25 per cent. allowed for cash on any quantity over half a gross.

The following are agents already appointed in the city of Philadelphia, F. Brown, Dr